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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: [illegible]. Temp. 41-32 (5-0). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 45-34 (7-1). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 48-41 (9-5). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 46-43 (8-6). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Cloudy. Min. Temp. 52-46 (11-8). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 30-20 (—1.—7). Yesterday's temp. 35-22 (1.—5).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.L5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.20
Israel	1.£1.50	Yugoslavia	6 D.



United Press International.
WARM WELCOME—Mrs. Nixon greets British Prime Minister Edward Heath at White House as President looks on.

After Opening Session With Nixon

Heath Assails U.S. Trade Barriers

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath started two days of talks with President Nixon today by stressing that Britain and Europe "have very real grievances about U.S. trade barriers."

This statement was made in a speech at a luncheon of the National Press Club after a morning session with the President devoted to Indochina and East-West relations.

The accent as Mr. Nixon greeted Mr. Heath in a White House ceremony was on the warmth of Anglo-American ties. Both men referred to the end of the American military involvement in Vietnam as the occasion for the United States to redirect its attention to Europe.

The end of the war, Mr. Nixon said, means that "now we can turn to talks that are enormously important."

"We in Britain," Mr. Heath said in reply, "have admired the steadfastness with which you have pursued this objective, and the courage with which you have faced many difficult decisions."

Mr. Heath insisted privately that he had not come with any plans to discuss Anglo-American nuclear relations or the broadening to France of the MacMahon Act, which allows U.S. nuclear arms assistance to Britain.

But Mr. Heath made it clear at the press lunch that what he really has on his mind is the future economic and monetary relations between the enlarged European Economic Community, which Britain joined on Jan. 1, and the United States.

At his press conference yesterday, Mr. Nixon also placed the accent on economics. Saying that Europe is going to be "put on the front burner," the President noted that "the new, broader European community" and the United States "can either become competitors in a constructive way" or "engage in economic confrontation that could lead to bitterness and . . . hurt us both."

At the press club, Mr. Heath said that "protectionism is a sin of which no trading country is free, even if each of us tends to believe that he is more sinned against than sinning." Many American "so-called 'nontariff barriers'" are objectionable because they "effectively discriminate against overseas suppliers," he said. He was referring to such things as special import quotas and government-decreed manufacturing standards.

Mr. Heath said he intended to discuss with Mr. Nixon a "balanced liberalization of international trade which we can all support.

"Obviously, the American worker does not want to see his job exported," he said. "But neither does his counterpart in Britain."

On the economic cost of the U.S. defense commitment to Europe, Mr. Heath said: "American forces are in Europe, not to do us a favor, but to preserve an essential American interest and to take part in the common defense of the Atlantic partnership."

He said that the Europeans are prepared to increase their share of the defense burden "as the relative economic strength of Europe increases" but that it should be recognized that "there are 10 West Europeans under arms for every American serviceman in Europe."

He warned that "until real détente has been achieved, it would be foolish for the Western powers to weaken the solidarity or military power of our alliance."

The British government has taken a notably cool attitude toward the negotiations with the Soviet bloc just starting in Vienna on mutual and balanced force reductions. American officials say that the British have gone as far as to suggest in private that the road of force-cutting leads to the eventual neutralization of West Germany.

At the White House today, the two leaders were joined by presidential assistant Henry A. Kissinger and Sir Burke Trend, Britain's cabinet secretary.

Glass Eye Was The Good One

SYDNEY, Feb. 1 (AP).—Retired investor Keith H. Lidgerwood's eyes were bloodshot, glazed and watery when he was taken to a police station to be charged with drunk driving, a Launceston, Tasmania, magistrate's court was told yesterday.

Counsel for Mr. Lidgerwood asked a police witness, "Both eyes?" "Yes," Sgt. George Atkins said.

"Were they both the same?" persisted the lawyer. "Yes," the witness said.

Mr. Lidgerwood, 62, then removed his glass right eye and placed it on the ledge of the court dock. The case was dismissed.

'Marked Decrease' in Fighting Is Reported Since Cease-Fire

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 1 (NYT).—With the Vietnam cease-fire five days old, American officials today reported "a marked decrease" in fighting and said the situation was approaching "a fairly manageable level."

Their appraisal appeared to be supported by battlefield statistics released this afternoon by the South Vietnamese military authorities.

These figures show a slow but steady decline in the level of military activity around the country as measured by three of Saigon's own indicators: the number of alleged Communist cease-fire violations, the number of reported casualties on both sides and the number of South Vietnamese hamlets from which government troops are trying to dislodge the Communists.

The American analysts, who have access to more detailed information than the South Vietnamese make public, say the decline is even more evident than the Saigon government's statistics suggest.

"The gross figure of incidents are not really too revealing," one high-ranking American official said. "You have to make a clear distinction between real hostilities and local outbreaks. The weight of the incidents shows a marked decrease in fighting."

Real Fighting

As an example of recent real fighting, he cited a battle that occurred in northern Quang Tri Province near the Demilitarized Zone last night and this morning.

According to the South Vietnamese, tremendous shelling by Communist batteries forced government marines to abandon the Cua Viet base, which they had captured in the final hours before the cease-fire went into effect.

A South Vietnamese military spokesman said several thousand rounds of artillery, mortar and rocket fire had hit the base, inflicting more than 100 casualties.

By contrast, the American official said most of the action reported by the South Vietnamese as "Communist violations of the cease-fire" consists of "a couple of guys messing around in a hamlet."

"The combat situation here is like a storm at sea," the official said. "After the storm ends, the sea keeps on heaving." He added quickly that "this place is never going to be Switzerland, even in the best of times."

More Violations Alleged

The South Vietnamese, meanwhile, reported 54 more alleged Communist violations of the cease-fire between 6 a.m. and noon today, bringing their total since the cease-fire went into effect to 1,118.

There were no counterclaims from the Communists, who have said in the past that they were "scrupulously" observing the cease-fire and that it was being repeatedly violated by Saigon.

On a daily basis, the government's figures show a steady decline in the number of alleged Communist violations, from 426 the first day to 188 the fourth day.

A similar pattern appears in the government's casualty figures. For the first two days, the reported figures were 1,781 Communists killed, 92 captured, 296 government soldiers killed, 1,017 wounded.

For the fourth day, the reported figures were 343 Communist soldiers killed, 4 captured, 57 government soldiers killed and 364 wounded.

A similar pattern emerges from the government's figures on contested hamlets. After the first day of the cease-fire, the government said 122 hamlets had been "penetrated" by Communists. After the fourth day, they said the total was down to 36.

1,200 GIs Quit Vietnam

SAIGON, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Six chartered planes carried about 1,200 U.S. servicemen home today, bringing American troop strength in Vietnam below 20,000, the U.S. command said.

The latest withdrawals brought to more than 4,000 the number of Americans who have left South Vietnam since the declaration of a cease-fire. Spokesmen indicated that withdrawals would continue at the rate of roughly 1,000 a day. Until today, the pullout had been about 400 a day.



Associated Press.
FIRST STEP—Members of Viet Cong arriving in U.S. Army helicopter at Saigon airport yesterday after they were picked up at jungle clearing 75 miles north of the city.

To Join Military Commission

Top Viet Cong Aide Goes to Saigon

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The chief of the Viet Cong delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, who is the second highest ranking member of the Communist apparatus in South Vietnam, arrived in Saigon today aboard a U.S. Army helicopter after being picked up in a Communist-held town near the Cambodian border.

His arrival coincided with reports that the meeting of the Joint Military Commission today became "quite businesslike," after being bogged down for several days in procedural disputes.

The military commission, which along with the International Commission of Control and Supervision was created by the Paris agreement to monitor the cease-fire in Vietnam, is composed of the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Liberation Army Head

The head of the Viet Cong delegation is Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra, the commander of the Viet Cong's Liberation Army and the deputy head for military affairs of the so-called Central Office for South Vietnam—or COSVN, the Communist headquarters for South Vietnam.

Gen. Tra and 28 other Viet Cong delegates were picked up this afternoon by seven U.S. UH-1 helicopters in Loc Ninh, a devastated district town 70 miles north of Saigon. It is one of eight district towns held by the Communists.

Although a native of Quang Nam Province in what is now South Vietnam, Gen. Tra is known to be a deputy chief of staff of the North Vietnamese Army and at least an alternate member of the Central Committee of North Vietnam's Communist party.

According to accounts in North Vietnamese newspapers, Gen. Tra was promoted to major general in a public ceremon in Hanoi in September, 1959, shortly before coming south down the Ho Chi Minh Trail and disappearing from public view until today.

Because of these obvious close links to Hanoi, Gen. Tra's appointment as the hea i Viet Cong delegate surprised some American officials here. It seemed to confirm the long-held belief of most U.S. intelligence analysts that the Viet Cong are directed and controlled by Hanoi through its commanders in the South.

Gen. Tra has not previously been identified publicly by the Communist media as a leader of the National Liberation Front or

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Participation Discussed at Troop Talks

By James Goldsborough

VIENNA, Feb. 1 (IHT).—NATO and Warsaw Pact member countries began a series of bilateral meetings here today to try to decide who can participate in the exploratory talks on armed force reductions in Europe that opened here yesterday.

Western sources said they expected the question of participation to be settled before the next plenary session between the two sides. Meanwhile, the bilateral meetings—exploratory talks on the exploratory talks—will allow each country to express its views on how the conference should be organized.

It seemed highly doubtful that the next plenary session and the first of the opening statements could be held before next week. At the first plenary session yesterday, it was apparent that there were considerable differences between the two sides on who should be given full member rights.

Original Plan

The NATO countries have given no indication they will back down from their original plan, which was to limit full Western participation to NATO countries whose troops or national territories were involved, the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany and the Benelux countries.

The Soviet Union has suggested broader participation, and the immediate question is to decide what to do about the Romanian and Bulgarian delegations. NATO had expected these nations to be given a special status, similar to that worked out for five NATO flank countries. But the Romanians so far have declined anything that might resemble less than whole participation.

To a large degree, NATO has created the problem itself. Its original plan for these Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) talks had been to exclude the flank countries, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Denmark and Norway, on the grounds that their troops were not present in the Central European area which NATO wanted to discuss.

In a compromise agreement last fall in Brussels, however, it was decided to give the flank countries special status, that is, they could present their views at the conference, but not actually

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Nobel Nomination Of Nixon Is Official

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI).—President Nixon has been nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize, Elizabeth MacDonald Manning, publisher of Finance Magazine, announced today.

Mrs. Manning, whose magazine initiated and fullfilled the procedures for the nomination, said it had been officially accepted and declared in order by August Schou, director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute.

The largest number of nominators for any candidate in the history of the peace award proposed Mr. Nixon's name, "nearly 100," Mrs. Manning said.

Nominations for the prize closed today.

After U.S. Lines Drop Options

French to Slow Production Of Concorde to Preserve Jobs

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP).—French Transport Minister Robert Galley indicated last night that the French builder of the Concorde supersonic jetliner will have to slow down its production as a result of the Pan American and Trans World Airlines decision to cancel 13 options for the aircraft.

Mr. Galley told newsmen that the step would be necessary so that the assembly lines at Aerospatiale, the French partner with the British Aircraft Corp. in the project, would not have to be shut down.

The minister said there was work for the 7,000 men employed on the Concorde project by Aerospatiale up to the middle of 1974. Slowing down the pace will permit production to continue into 1975 when, Mr. Galley said, the situation is expected to improve with the entry of the first Concordes into regular service.

Mr. Galley and his opposite number in Britain, Aerospace Minister Michael Heseltine, insisted that the rebuff from Pan Am and TWA did not kill the $2.35-billion project. Mr. Haseltine told the House of Commons that negotiations were continuing with several airlines on possible purchase.

Mr. Galley said that the rebuff from Pan Am and TWA was a "severe blow" but "does not compromise the future of the plane."

"Concorde is a reality. The construction program will continue," Mr. Galley said.

Sir George Edwards, head of BAC, said at a London news conference:

"We do not regard this, as some have said, as a mortal blow. We do regard it as a hell of a setback.

"We will be going about our business selling this airplane to other airlines."

Sir George presaged another setback for the Concorde, saying he would not be surprised if American Airlines and Eastern Air Lines also rejected the plane.

These cancellations would leave Braniff and Continental as the only prospective U.S. buyers.

Braniff, has "reserve delivery positions"—a position not quite as firm as a formal option—on three Concordes. It has perhaps the only route particularly well-suit-

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But Without Strings

Visitor to N. Vietnam Finds Eagerness for Foreign Aid

By Murrey Marder

(Mr. Marder has just returned from a two-week reporting trip to North Vietnam. He was the only American newsman in that country when the cease-fire was announced.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP).—North Vietnam is eager for foreign aid to rebuild its war-ravaged economy, but, as its officials continue to emphasize, "No one will be permitted to infringe on our sovereignty."

The White House announcement yesterday that presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger will visit Hanoi Feb. 10-13 to discuss postwar relationships between the two nations is a swift move to begin healing the wounds of war. North Vietnam's leadership is evidently eager to begin the repair process quickly for multiple reasons.

Nothing more graphically illustrates the pragmatic policies of North Vietnam than the decision of its leadership to receive Mr. Kissinger so quickly in their war-battered capital.

Right now, throughout Hanoi and most of the cities, towns and villages of North Vietnam, billboards, banners and posters condemn President Nixon as the arch-criminal of the war. On some of the posters, the X in the President's name is in the form of a swastika. It will be interesting to see if any of these banners demanding retaliatory repayment for the "blood debt" of American war damage are taken down when the President's personal emissary arrives in Hanoi.

'Digging Our Dead Out'

In Hanoi last week, officials would speak only guardedly of their desires and plans for postwar reconstruction aid. Some officials conceded that their plans are only fragmentary at the present time. As one said: "We are still digging our dead out of the rubble of American war damage."

Foreign aid will be welcomed, said Foreign Ministry spokesman Ngo Diem, from North Vietnam's "socialist friends" led by the Soviet Union and China, and from the United States and other nations.

But officials emphasized, as one did: "We are a sovereign country.

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U.S. Newsman Gets Guided Tour of Viet Cong Village

By Jacques Leslie

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT-CONTROLLED TERRITORY, South Vietnam—Our official greeting came from Le Hoang Oanh, a Communist village representative in Cai Lai District, 60 miles southeast of Saigon.

"We are happy to welcome the foreign correspondents to visit our liberation areas," he said Tuesday afternoon. "This is the first time the foreign press has come here."

Thus began our 18-hour stay with NLF forces, during which we watched a "ceremony of peace" attended by several thousand people, walked for more than two hours at night on trails used by NLF troops in mud sometimes up to our thighs and talked at length with NLF political and military officials.

Once during our march, South Vietnamese artillery shells exploded thunderously a few hundred yards away. "Now have you seen an example of a cease-fire violation?" an NLF soldier smilingly asked us.

Hoping to get inside an NLF-controlled village, Veronique Decoudu of Agence France-Presse, our interpreter and I had walked in the direction of an NLF flag we had seen waving from a tree-top several hundred yards from Route 4, the main highway from Saigon to the Mekong Delta.

Startled Glances

We first passed a house with a government flag, then several with no flags, then many with NLF flags. Soon we attracted a group of about 25 people, some of whose startled glances showed that foreigners were not a common sight here. Still, most were remarkably friendly.

We asked to see village leaders, were loaded into a sampan and taken down a stream. When word spread that we were journalists, people waved NLF flags as we glided by.

Suddenly, we saw a few young barefoot soldiers in blue or black pajamas. The rifles they carried included American M-16s, carbines and Chinese AK-47s. We knew that we had arrived.

Soldiers waved and called us ashore. We then marched along a path as the number of people trailing behind us constantly grew. We were led to Mr. Oanh, the village representative, who asked for our identity cards. After we turned them over, he gave his welcoming statement, which was greeted by cheers. We were stunned by the ease of moving to the other side. A woman handed each of us iced tea.

Everywhere we looked there were NLF flags. We were told we were in Binh Phu village, a completely NLF-controlled village of more than seven square miles and a population of 6,800. Mr. Oanh quickly outlined an afternoon tour for us, then took us to see examples of destruction caused by American and South Vietnamese government bombing and artillery.

He showed us houses burned to their foundations, shattered rooftops and bomb craters. He said much of the damage had been done since the cease-fire began, but this seemed questionable. One bomb crater filled with brackish water obviously had not been made in the last three days, despite our host's claims to the contrary.

Talks at Pagoda

Mr. Oanh asked us to sit down inside a pagoda partly destroyed by bombing or shelling. At least 50 or 60 people gathered around. Mr. Oanh then made what seemed to be a formal statement: "The people are happy to receive all journalists, including those who work for the rebel government of Saigon, but on the sole condition that they do their job fairly."

A man whispered in Mr. Oanh's ear and he announced that we could take notes. He said he was willing to answer questions.

We asked what his job as village representative entailed. "My function is to command politically and militarily with the goal of conquering the American aggressors," he said.

In the midst of our questioning, someone handed him a pink slip of paper. It had obviously come by messenger from higher cadres who had been informed of our presence. Mr. Oanh read it, then said, "The members of this village are very happy to invite you two journalists to spend the night here to celebrate together a ceremony of peace."

Somewhat overwhelmed, we quickly accepted and the people followed Mr. Oanh's lead in applauding. After another formal statement, in which we were told to write "what our conscience dictates," we left the pagoda and were hailed by another group of villagers. "Welcome to the cor-

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East-West Arms Negotiators Discuss Participation Issue

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participate in the decision-making.

This, no doubt, encouraged the Warsaw Pact to call for a conference of "all interested European parties," which would bring in its flank countries, Romania and Bulgaria, and open the door to neutral countries.

In today's bilateral meetings, the two sides were trying to come up with a formula to please everybody. Moreover, they had to solve two problems that came up during the opening meetings of the security talks in Helsinki: how to rotate the conference chairmanship, and how to seat the two Germanys. West Germany wants to sit side by side with East Germany.

It seemed highly unlikely that the question that came up yesterday of what to call these talks, whether mutual and balanced force reductions as NATO wants or simply mutual force reductions, which the Russians support, will be decided except in the course of the conference.

The key question for the moment—participation—is really a matter of who would be reducing forces if these negotiations eventually are successful. NATO has urged beginning with Central Europe, which would exclude reductions in both flanks, for example in Norway and Romania.

Few on Flank

Moreover, the flank countries on both sides are generally free of foreign troops, and one of the purposes of this negotiation was to reduce the numbers of foreign troops facing each other in Central Europe, that is, Russians in East Germany, for example, and Americans in West Germany.

There are 330,000 foreign troops in East Germany—85,000 in Czechoslovakia, 60,000 in Hungary and 45,000 in Poland on the Warsaw Pact side. NATO has 350,000 foreign troops in West Germany and 20,000 in Britain, its only large foreign forces. The flank countries have few foreign troops: Romania and Bulgaria have none on the Warsaw Pact side. Norway and Denmark have none from NATO. Italy, Greece and Turkey each have less than 10,000.

But NATO also has wanted the sizes of national forces in Europe to be discussed here, which would theoretically enable each nation to cut back on its own armed forces, which at present total 95 Warsaw Pact divisions and 61 NATO divisions in Europe, excluding France.

The question of France, a nonparticipant here for the moment, complicates matters. France has 500,000 men under arms, the equivalent of more than 30 divisions, and 50,000 of them are in West Germany. This has encouraged the Russians to find ways to try to bring France into this negotiation.

Paris to Slow Production Of Concorde

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ed to Concorde's economic and sonic boom problems.

The airline could use the plane on its South American routes, such as Los Angeles to Lima, where most of the flying is done over water or lightly inhabited jungle, and where the proportion of business passengers, who might be expected to pay the extra fare charged for supersonic travel, is above the 50 percent mark.

Concorde's hopes also are pinned on options held by Japan Airlines and Qantas, the Australian carrier, being turned into firm orders.

Only nine sales have been made so far—five to the British Overseas Airways Corp. and four to Air France. China is expected to buy three and Iran Air two.

The manufacturers hold 42 outstanding options, each worth about $30.55 million a plane without spare parts.

The British and French are committed to building 16 production aircraft.

Quite apart from Concorde's place as a symbol of advanced European aerospace technology, 60,000 jobs in Britain and France and 10 years' development work have been invested in the plane.

Hint From JAL

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—President Shizuo Asada of Japan Air Lines today hinted that his firm might not take up options on three Concordes.

Mr. Asada said that there was little possibility JAL would extend its Feb. 28 deadline to take up options to buy three Concordes.

Mr. Asada did not elaborate. But he also said that the decisions by the U.S. airlines had provided JAL with a good guideline in deciding its policy.

No Lufthansa Plans

COLOGNE, Feb. 1 (AP).—Lufthansa retains options to buy three Concordes but so far has no plans to buy any of the jets, a Lufthansa spokesman said today.

"As of now, the plane is economically uninteresting for us," the spokesman said. Lufthansa executives studied the decisions by the two U.S. airlines but offered no further comment.

Camera Follows Iceland Eruption

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Icelandic television today put a remote-control camera on the deserted Haeimay Island so that geologists and other Icelanders could follow the continued eruption of the Helgafjell Volcano on their own receivers.

Transmission from the TV camera, placed on a hill west of the volcano and the deserted town of Vestmannaeyjar, will be shown on the national network around the clock whenever there are no other programs.

Icelandic geologists said that continued monitoring of the volcano may help them determine how long the eruption will continue.

They said that the volcano's main crater and two minor ones were still active today, while more than a dozen minor craters, which burst open nine days ago, have ceased activity.



United Press International.

MASS SURRENDER—Group of 54 Cambodian Communists surrendering to government forces this week near Phnom Penh. The weapons (foreground) ranged from U.S.-made M-16 automatic rifles to Soviet-designed automatic AK-47s.

Chief Viet Cong Official Arrives in Saigon

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the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Knowledgeable analysts here say that Gen. Tra's work has been exclusively at COSVN, the agency through which Hanoi transmits its orders to the South.

Directed Offensive

It was Gen. Tra who directed last year's spring offensive against An Loc and last fall's series of attacks around Saigon, these analysts believe. He is considered an extremely capable and tough officer—"the best they have," one American analyst said.

With his arrival today at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, where the Communist delegations are quartered and working, the four chief delegates are now all present. The North Vietnamese leader, Maj. Gen. Le Quang Hoa, arrived Monday.

Officials close to the military commission said that today's session, which was attended only by the deputy heads of the delegations, showed a marked improvement in atmosphere over the three previous days, when the Viet Cong delegates had refused to present their credentials.

"I've been quite heartened by the progress," one official said. The official, who said he could not give details of the meetings because of strict orders to keep the sessions secret, added that he expected the military commission might now be able to start sending out its seven regional inspection teams, "perhaps by early next week."

The Paris agreement specified that the seven regional teams were to be in place by last Tuesday.

It was also believed that the four heads of delegations would hold their first formal meeting tomorrow morning. So far only their deputies have met.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates, who are living in a ramshackle compound of former U.S. Army barracks inside the air base, have been carefully guarded by South Vietnamese military police and have had no contact with either ordinary South Vietnamese or with the news media.

Today, however, according to one reliable U.S. official, the North Vietnamese requested permission to go to a market off the base "to get some fresh fruit and vegetables." The Communists reportedly said they were satisfied with the South Vietnamese military rations they have been fed but would appreciate a change in diet.

The North Vietnamese representatives are said to have been very correct and courteous in their behavior toward both Americans and South Vietnamese military officers with whom they have had contact.

The International Commission of Control and Supervision also reported some minor progress today toward setting up its share of the peace-keeping machinery.

Michel Gauvin, head of the Canadian delegation to the international commission and its acting chairman, said following this afternoon's session of the commission that it had been agreed in principle tomorrow to send preliminary teams to inspect the commission's facilities at three of its seven regional headquarters.

Mr. Gauvin said these visits were not to begin supervising the cease-fire, but only to look over the living quarters, offices and transportation that the United States and South Vietnam have made available at the three sites.

The three places are Hué, Da Nang and Pleiku.

But Mr. Gauvin stressed again today, as he has during the last two days, that "it is for the Joint Military Commission to get moving. We can urge them to act, but if they don't there's not much we can do."

Meanwhile, the Canadians, Indonesians, Poles and Hungarians —each in their different uniforms —have been wandering around downtown Saigon, warding off beggars and street urchins, picking up Vietnamese bar girls and snapping pictures.

One Hungarian officer was seen this afternoon carrying a new Japanese portable television set into his hotel room.

Canada Awaits Truce

OTTAWA, Feb. 1 (UPI).—External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp said yesterday that Canada will not send the second half of its cease-fire supervisory force to Vietnam until there is evidence that the combatants are moving toward "a real truce."

"Unless there is a real truce, there will be nothing to supervise," he said.

The first half of Canada's 290-man contingent was sent Saturday, but it has been sitting idle, waiting for hostilities to subside and for the Joint Military Commission to give the go-ahead.

For U.S. Newsman

A Guided Tour of a Viet Cong-Held Village

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respondents," they chanted, "welcome peace. We support peace. Welcome."

The tight organization of the village was becoming apparent. Wherever we walked for the next hour, people hailed us, on cue, with "welcome."

Word of our presence had been passed throughout the village. Youths suddenly appeared to carry our packs and help us across bamboo walkways stretched between mud walls retaining rice paddies. While it was obvious that the treatment we received was not spontaneous, people seemed cheerful and respectful to one another. They exhibited grace and confidence in their actions.

We walked to a villager's house to have dinner. During dinner, I asked Mr. Oanh how he felt about eating with an American after having fought against the United States for so many years.

"We consider that there are two kinds of Americans," he said. "One we call imperialists, who come with bombs and weapons to kill our people and destroy our land. They are our enemies. However, the cease-fire is an agreement of reconciliation and we don't see anyone as our enemy anymore.

"The second kind of American we call peaceful and progressive. They do not come here to destroy or kill—they are people like Martin Luther King and the movie actress Jane Fonda. We do not see them as our enemies, but as helping us. We really appreciate Americans such as those in the women's movement who prevent their sons from fighting in South Vietnam.

"You can recognize friendship easily. If we were not friends, we would not sit down and eat at the same table. If we were not friends, we would not talk about the things we are talking about now."

We ate outside on a tiny table, lit by a kerosene lamp. The food was substantial and tasty—chicken, beef, soup and rice. This, we were assured, was a "special" meal.

Already tired by our trudge through rice paddies early in the afternoon, we were deflated when told the "peace ceremony" was another two miles away. The two miles turned out to be four.

By the time we began our after-dinner walk, it was night. Our guides carried flashlights and a kerosene lamp, but they were not enough to prevent us slipping off the mud walls into the rice paddies.

We reached the Ba Rai River, which three years ago was the scene of a bloody battle between American and NLF troops. Our guides said the NLF had sunk more than 20 American boats in that battle. We quietly paddled across in a sampan.

We soon heard voices on loudspeakers and knew we were close to the site of the ceremony. Just before we arrived, a speaker announced that two foreign journalists were coming. As we walked into the clearing, applause greeted us.

Our guides said 6,000 people were there representing four villages and Cai Lai District town. The crowd was certainly in the thousands. People sat in trees as well as on the ground.

A month before, the ceremony site had been a rice field. Now it contained a makeshift stage with two sets of curtains. When we arrived, the curtains were open. An NLF flag—a yellow star against a red and blue field —provided the backdrop.

Our entrance marked the end of the meeting's political session and the beginning of entertainment. This consisted of songs and skits. Songs included "Liberation Troops Going to War," "Enjoying Peace," "In Memory of President Ho," and "Salute to My Liberated Country."

Accompaniment usually consisted of a generator-powered electric guitar and mandolin. Both male and female performers wore lipstick and heavy rouge.

Lights Covered

Once, sentries alerted the audience that a plane was approaching and NLF officials covered all lights so they could not be seen from the air. A few minutes later, about 15 distant artillery explosions could be heard. In neither instance did anyone at the performance show apprehension. Asked if he feared the artillery, an NLF cadre said only, "If it comes, it comes."

The entertainment continued after midnight and showed no signs of stopping. Our guides suggested we leave so that we would have a chance to talk to some high-ranking cadres. We had already concluded that NLF supporters never sleep.

He went on another walk, this one of only 15 minutes, to the cadres' house. Two men, one dressed in white and the other in black, were sitting at a long table waiting for us. They identified themselves only as village-level cadres, but their demeanor and the deferential attitude of others indicated that they were high-ranking province officials.

They submitted to an interview only after asking us several questions.

"The Saigon government claims that it controls 90 percent of the territory and 95 percent of the population," one said.

"When you write a story, do you report this statistic as fact?"

We answered that we gave sources for such statistics and tried to determine if they were true.

No matter how specific our questions were, the officials' responses invariably tended toward the rhetorical. When we asked them to explain the regiments of their organization, one merely mentioned his own position, then said, "In this capacity, we would like to tell you that the fighting continues tonight when it was supposed to stop two days ago. We would like to tell you to make the people of the world understand the situation of our people."

Another Meal

A vague diplomatic sparring went on for almost two hours, at which point the discussion broke off and we were served yet another meal.

After eating, we were taken on another journey, this one mostly by motorized sampan on the Ba Rai River.

The boat stopped at a house where we were to sleep for an hour before covertly being escorted back to the government side. Before we crawled onto wooden sleeping platforms, the NLF soldiers gave us large glasses of hot sweetened canned milk.

That morning before sunrise, we took a sampan up the Ba Rai River almost to the district town. NLF soldiers had told us that our car, which we had left on the highway, had been towed away. It therefore was probable that someone was aware of what we had tried to do and might be looking for us.

We made it to shore just as the sun was rising. We walked by the last government checkpoint outside Cai Lai District town without being challenged. From Cai Lai we took a bus to Saigon.

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Ten Students Held in Greece

ATHENS, Feb. 1 (AP).—Ten students were arrested here 15 days ago and charged with belonging to an anti-regime organization, police sources disclosed.

The sources said the youths were questioned by a military tribunal prosecutor today.

The students, sources said, were found in possession of anti-government leaflets belonging to a leading underground student organization. The disclosure was made after a week of growing unrest on Greek campuses.

Twelve students of the University of Athens Economic's School were ordered yesterday to appear before the school's disciplinary council for writing and distributing a pamphlet proposing educational reforms.

Starfighter Pilot Killed

BONN, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—The pilot of an F-104G Starfighter of the West German Air Force was killed today when his plane crashed while approaching the military airfield of Memmingen in Bavaria, the Defense Ministry here said. It was the 157th Starfighter crash in 12 years and the 75th pilot killed in the crashes.

Chou Warns U.S. And Saigon on Keeping Accord

PEKING, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Premier Chou En-lai today warned the United States and Saigon governments against the "sabotage" of the Paris agreement on ending the Vietnam war.

Mr. Chou, in his first public comment on the accords signed last week, also called on the United States to stop its "war of aggression" in Cambodia and Laos.

The premier was speaking at a dinner in Peking's Great Hall of the People, which honored North Vietnamese special envoy Le Duc Tho and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, who are on their way back to Hanoi for the Tet lunar new year festival.

Mr. Chou welcomed the Paris agreement, describing it as a great victory for China's Vietnamese allies. He repeated China's support for the exiled Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now in Hanoi.

Australia Seeks Ties With Hanoi

SYDNEY, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Australia, whose troops fought the Communists in South Vietnam for more than 10 years, has taken steps toward diplomatic relations with North Vietnam.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has ordered the Foreign Affairs Department to report in the next few days on feasible methods of opening formal links with North Vietnam while still maintaining an embassy in Saigon, according to senior department officials.

Mr. Whitlam, who is also the foreign minister, declared at a press conference recently that some form of Australian recognition of Hanoi was "inevitable" after the cease-fire in Vietnam.

Senate Confirms Brennan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—The Senate yesterday confirmed, 81-3, President Nixon's nomination of Peter J. Brennan, New York labor leader in the construction field, to be secretary of labor.

Tanaka Reveals Plans for Size Of Defense Force

TOKYO, Feb. 1 (AP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka said today that it is "necessary" and "proper" for Japan to maintain in peacetime a maximum military force of 180,000 ground troops, a 265,000-ton navy of five regional fleets and an 800-plane air force.

Mr. Tanaka made the remark at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, lower house of the Diet. A Socialist legislator had pressed him to disclose the government's view of the desirable limits on defense forces in peacetime. At a Diet session in November Mr. Tanaka had promised to make public by the end of 1972 a government plan for defense strength.

Keikichi Masuhara, director-general of the Defense Agency, announced at today's session that manpower and equipment goals for the three services were the strengths cited later by the premier.

After opposition parties expressed dissatisfaction, Mr. Tanaka said that the Defense Agency projections were still under study.

The Socialist and Communist parties maintain that Japan's postwar constitution forbids even a token military force.

Vientiane Premier Is Cautious On Outlook for Laotian Peace

By Lewis M. Simons

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 1 (WP).—Prince Souvanna Phouma returned home tonight, expressing confidence that peace was coming to Laos but uncertainty as to how soon it might arrive.

When he left here for New Delhi on Saturday, the Laotian premier predicted that Laos would have a cease-fire within 10 to 15 days of the war's end in Vietnam. But tonight he told newsmen that it was "too early to tell," and that there would have to be more meetings between the government and the Communist Pathet Lao.

On the positive side, Prince Souvanna said he was "satisfied" with assurances he received from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn of postwar assistance.

He also said that economic aid would be a major topic of conversation when he meets with Vice-President Agnew here Saturday.

The Vice-President, who is now touring Southeast Asia is scheduled to spend a few hours here. In a way, Mr. Agnew's brief pause in Laos symbolizes the hope that the tiny kingdom will resume its traditional role as a neutral buffer in Indochina. It also reflects the fact that peace in Laos is dependent on the solid resolution of the war elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

Meeting Held

The Laotians themselves are finally attempting to come to grips with the military and political problems standing between the Pathet Lao and the government.

According to informed observers, the first secret meeting between representatives of the two parties held at Pathet Lao headquarters yesterday "went quite well." A second meeting is planned for tomorrow or Saturday.

Nevertheless, their positions are still understood to be far apart and most observers are highly doubtful that the negotiators will be able to iron out their differences in less than several weeks.

In addition, the real problem is not whether the government and the Pathet Lao manage to come to terms, but when the United States and North Vietnam put their signed peace accord to work in Laos.

The North Vietnamese Army is continuing concerted ground attacks, particularly in the long-disputed Plaine des Jarres in the North and on the Bolovens Plateau in the south.

The United States, for its part, is understood to have intensified bombing attacks in Laos in the last few days. The U.S. Embassy in Vientiane refuses all comment on the intensity of the aerial attacks except to recite daily statements issued by the U.S. Pacific command in Honolulu, which say that bombing is continuing "at the request of the Royal Lao government."

Much of the bombing in Laos is directed personally by U.S. Ambassador G. McMurtrie Godley.

The American intention appears to be to stave off any North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao "land grabbing" attacks prior to a cease-fire. But, according to one informed Communist source, continued heavy bombing could have the effect of creating "further misunderstanding" between the two sides.

Nixon Attends Prayer Session

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—President Nixon, addressing the 21st National Prayer Breakfast, said today "Let there be peace on earth and let it begin with each one of us in his own heart."

Speaking informally to some 3,000 U.S. government leaders and foreign diplomats—including Mayor Vladimir Promyslov of Moscow—Mr. Nixon said the Vietnam peace will survive "only by the will of the individuals involved."

The United States has the will, he said, and expects others to be of a like mind.

Mr. Nixon, who was accompanied by his wife, Pat, to the ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel, drew his longest applause when he declared: "For the first time in 10 years at one of these breakfasts, the President of the United States is able to say the United States is at peace in Vietnam."

Visitor to N. Vietnam Finds Eagerness for Foreign Aid

(Continued from Page 1)
We cannot accept any infringement on our sovereignty."

There is talk outside of North Vietnam of an international consortium of industrial nations pooling resources for war reconstruction work, perhaps through such an agency as the World Bank. But Hanoi officials who would discuss the subject at all showed great wariness about outside attempts to influence their reconstruction concepts.

"Everything must be done in a Vietnamese way," a spokesman said.

North Vietnam has balanced so delicately its relations with its main Communist supporters, the Soviet Union and China, that they, too, are held at arm's length, even when their technicians and military advisers are working with North Vietnamese.

The extent of war damage to North Vietnam is so vast that a considerable effort will be required even to assess accurately what needs to be repaired, and what should be demolished and rebuilt. The heaviest damage is most recent, from the 13 days of major bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong region in late December by B-52s and other aircraft.

Industrial Capacity

This B-52 bombing eliminated most of the nation's meager industrial capacity that had survived the previous years of war during the Johnson and Nixon administrations.

Dispersion of small factories around the countryside has saved some industrial capacity.

Smoke still soars from scattered factory chimneys, trains now run again, and above all, bomb-gutted roads are crowded with a melange of thousands of Russian, Chinese, Czechoslovak and other Communist-built trucks, jeeps, tracked vehicles and assorted rolling stock.

North Vietnam has not been bombed "back to the Stone Age," but considerable portions of it are back to the 12th century, which is where much of its peasant agricultural base was before a measure of industrialization was added in the 20th century.

Embryonic attempts at "reconstruction" are concentrated on assembling bamboo sections of houses and shipping them into the cities and towns, along with oiled paper and poles, to improvise residences alongside the surviving mud huts with thatched roofs and houses built of bricks piled on top of each other without mortar.

Questions about possible team of foreign technicians, or plan for mass reconstruction of modernized cities, bring quick disclaimers: "We do not want cosmopolitan centers. Hanoi is no Tokyo."

The Hanoi talk is of cranes, derricks, earth-moving equipment, steel for bridge repairs, in other words, the resources, rather than a vast influx of foreigners to plan or design or direct.

Soviet Newsman Says Hanoi Kept POWs in China

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—American prisoners of war captured by North Vietnamese troops have been held in secret maximum security camps in China, according to a Moscow-datelined report by Victor Louis in the London Evening News today.

Mr. Louis, a Soviet citizen with a reputation for being well informed on the Communist world, said that evidence had been building up in Moscow that 600 Americans were held in the Chinese province of Yunnan, close to the North Vietnamese border.

Mr. Louis says the camps were sufficiently far from the border to foil possible U.S. commando rescue bids and to protect the prisoners from the recent U.S. aerial bombardement of the North.

The Americans were placed in typically Vietnamese conditions—their food, guards and even their clothes were all Vietnamese—to convince them that they were still in North Vietnam, the report said.

Mr. Louis says that their presence in China meant they could be used by Hanoi to maximum advantage in the Paris peace talks, while it provided China with a means of demonstrating solidarity with North Vietnam without direct involvement in the war.

French Jet Crashes

PARIS, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—A French Air Force Vautour jet with a crew of two crashed last night in the Atlantic Ocean off Bordeaux.

War's Last Week Claims Four GIs

SAIGON, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Four Americans were killed during the week that ended with the start of the Vietnam cease-fire Sunday, the U.S. military command said today.

In what was expected to be its final report on American casualties in the war, the command said the four deaths brought the total number of Americans killed in combat in Southeast Asia since Jan. 1, 1961, to 45,941.

The number of men wounded and requiring hospital care was given as 150,303 and the command said that 150,322 more were wounded but did not require hospital treatment. The command listed 1,811 men as missing, captured or interned as a result of combat.

Waldheim in London

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim conferred at the Foreign Office today with three British ministers on issues ranging from the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent to Vietnam. He will leave for the Indian subcontinent tomorrow for talks with leaders there.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	36	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	61	Fair
BELGRADE	5	41	Cloudy
BERLIN	2	37	Rain
BRUSSELS	3	37	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	−1	30	Foggy
CAIRO	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	8	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	8	46	Overcast
FRANKFURT	6	43	Fair
GENEVA	3	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−3	27	Snow
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Overcast
LISBON	13	55	Rain
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
MILAN	5	41	Rain
MONTREAL	−21	−6	Cloudy
MOSCOW	−13	9	Snow
MUNICH	−2	36	Overcast
NEW YORK	−6	21	Snow
NICE	10	50	Cloudy
OSLO	2	36	Cloudy
PARIS	5	41	Fair
PRAGUE	3	36	Rain
ROME	10	50	Rain
SOFIA	3	37	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	0	32	Snow
TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
TUNIS	10	50	Rain
VENICE	7	45	Overcast
VIENNA	3	36	Rain
WARSAW	−5	23	Fair
WASHINGTON	−1	30	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can. at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

Born for business

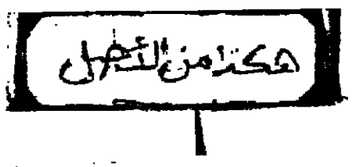


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Agnew Assures Cambodians Of Support in 5-Hour Visit

By Tillman Durdin

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 1 (NYT): Vice-President Agnew assured Cambodia of continued support during a five-hour visit here today. Later he went to Bangkok for his seven-nation tour in Southeast Asia to explain U.S. policies.

In a prepared statement issued at his departure here, he said the assurance of support was given in conversation he had with President Lon Nol. The statement also said he reaffirmed U.S. respect for the independence, unity, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

Supporting the Phnom Penh government's demand that Communist Vietnamese troops leave Cambodia, Mr. Agnew's statement said peace in Indochina would not be complete "as long as a formal cease-fire has not been established here and as long as all foreign forces have not been withdrawn from Cambodia."

His visit was made, he said, to renew his relations with Khmer leaders and to inform himself of present conditions. He arrived this morning from Saigon by special U.S. Air Force jet.

Drastic security precautions marked the stopover here. Troops swept through areas around the airport. Whole districts of the capital were closed for hours to motor and pedestrian traffic.

Mr. Agnew had no contact with the public. Even during a visit *he made to the U.S. Embassy*, lower-ranking members of the staff were not allowed to approach him.

Newsmen were not permitted to see him and his press statement was the only report to come from his stopover.

S. Vietnam Statement

SAIGON, Feb. 1 (AP).—Mr. Agnew said here he has assured President Nguyen Van Thieu "of the strong and abiding interest of *the United States in the security* and well-being of South Vietnam."

In a departure statement before going to Cambodia, he said he was "deeply impressed by the confidence with which the South Vietnamese government is approaching the challenges it faces."

Hanoi Names Only 7 GIs as POWs in Laos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—The United States today received a Hanoi list of seven American servicemen identified as held captive in Laos but whose names were omitted from a previous list of prisoners, the Pentagon said.

Spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said North Vietnam "stated that it has been informed by the Lao Patriotic Front that these persons had been captured in Laos."

Mr. Friedheim indicated Pentagon disappointment over the small number of prisoners listed. He said that the United States will continue its efforts to account for all U.S. military personnel who have been carried by the United States as captured and missing."

The Pentagon had listed six Americans as captured in Laos and 311 as missing there. Two of the six were among the 555 American servicemen identified as prisoners in North Vietnam in a list that Hanoi delegates turned over to U.S. representatives at the peace-accord signing in Paris Saturday.

Nine of 317

With Saturday's and today's lists North Vietnam thus has accounted for only nine of the 317 American fighting men listed by the Pentagon as missing or captured in Laos.

The Defense Department had reason to believe that some among the 311 in its "missing" category possibly had been taken prisoner in Laos and were still alive.

Most of those lost in Laos were pilots shot down in air strikes against the jungle supply routes of the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The State Department later today released the names of three civilians—two Americans and one Canadian—listed by the North Vietnamese as captives in Laos. Department spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d said that four other American civilians believed held prisoners in Laos were not on the list given to U.S. representatives in Paris.

Freedom Flights Ready

CLARK AIR BASE, the Philippines, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—U.S. aircraft stood ready today to fly to Hanoi within an hour's notice to bring to freedom Americans held as prisoners of war.

But there still were no firm indications of when the first of nearly 600 POWs would be freed for the trip to Clark Air Base, the initial stop in the complex system of preparing them physically and mentally for life back home.

A U.S. Air Force officer who helped plan "Operation Homecoming" declared today that no time would be wasted in getting the men back to their families. The officer, Col. Al Davis, said that they would be flown home one man per plane if necessary.

The clearing process here should take about three or four days for each man.

Stennis Is Better But Still Serious After Shooting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—Sen. John C. Stennis, shot twice in a holdup Tuesday night, remained in very serious condition today. But a hospital spokesman said the 71-year-old chairman of the Armed Services Committee showed definite improvement after spending a comfortable night.

The spokesman at Walter Reed Army Medical Center said that the prospects for the Mississippi Democrat's recovery were still guarded," but he said the senator was awake and his vital signs were good.

Police and FBI agents, meanwhile, checked police files and visited several high schools in an effort to learn the identity of two teen-agers who are believed responsible for shooting Sen. Stennis outside his northwest Washington home.

The senator underwent 6 1/2 hours of surgery for the wounds—one in the thigh and one from a bullet which entered the chest and passed through the stomach and the pancreas. He has been fed intravenously and received multiple blood transfusions.

Mrs. Hugo Black Robbed

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 (AP).—Elizabeth Black, the widow of Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, was robbed of $12 at knifepoint Tuesday by a young man who forced his way into her home here, police said.

After getting the money, the man ran, they said. Mrs. Black was not injured.



United Press International

A HEATED CONVERSATION—Well-clad youngsters on cold day in South Portland, Me., exchanging secrets.

During Election Campaign

Kennedy Reports Evidence Of White House Spying Role

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., has reported uncovering evidence that "strongly indicates" White House involvement in "a wide range of espionage and sabotage activities" during the *1972 presidential election campaign.*

The evidence "strongly indicates" that "one key participant was in repeated contact with the White House, the White House convention headquarters and White House aides during relevant time periods," Sen. Kennedy wrote *in a letter to Sen. James* O. Eastland, D., Miss.

"At least part of the financing was arranged through a key Republican fund-raiser who is a *close associate of President Nixon's*" the letter, dated Jan. 22 and made public today, said.

Despite the evidence, Sen. Kennedy said, both the White House and the Justice Department failed to investigate any of the undercover activities except those directly involving the bugging of the Democrats' Watergate headquarters.

Campaign of Espionage

The thrust of Sen. Kennedy's statements parallels news reports since October that the Watergate bugging stemmed from a White House-inspired campaign of espionage and sabotage against the Democrats.

But Sen. Kennedy, whose Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedure has been investigating such allegations since Oct. 12, is the first public *official to claim* that he has documentary evidence of the undercover campaign's existence.

Sen. Kennedy wrote: "The information gathered thus far by the subcommittee strongly indicates that a wide range of espionage and sabotage activities did occur during the recent presidential campaign, and especially its primary phase, that these activities were planned and initiated no later than the middle of 1971, that one key participant was in repeated contact with the White House, the White House convention headquarters, and White House aides during relevant time periods, that at least part of the financing was arranged through a key Republican fund-raiser who is a close associate of President Nixon's and that neither the federal criminal investigation nor the White House administrative inquiry included any substantial investigation of the alleged sabotage and espionage operations apart from those *surrounding the Watergate episode itself.*"

Preliminary Inquiry

His letter said that his panel's "preliminary inquiry" demonstrated that "the scope of the investigation yet remaining is such that it could not be conducted on a comprehensive basis within the subcommittee's present staff and budgetary limitations.

"It is also apparent that a comprehensive inquiry will require the calling of various executive branch and White House personnel with the attendant problems that course entails. Thus the subcommittee chairman has *publicly welcomed the suggestion* that a strong special resolution, and ample resources designated for this purpose, be provided to whatever committee or subcommittee is to complete the inquiry."

Bond Applications Hearing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica will hear oral arguments tomorrow on bond applications of two men convicted in the Watergate *political espionage trial.*

G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord, former officials of President Nixon's re-election committee have been in jail since their conviction Tuesday for conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping. They face sentences up to 35 and 50 years, respectively.

The government today urged Judge Sirica to set bond "in an amount which will reasonably assure" Liddy's and McCord's appearance for sentencing and deny defense requests for nonsurety bonds of $10,000 for Liddy and $40,000 for McCord.

Judge Sirica imposed surety bonds of $100,000 on each of the five men who pleaded guilty early in the trial. The types of bonds differ in that a surety bond requires collateral in the same amount, while an appearance bond needs only a 10 percent cash payment.

U.S. Stamp for Johnson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP).—A postage stamp in memory of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who died Jan. 22, will be issued in August, Postmaster General E. T. Klassen announced today. He said the stamp is scheduled to appear on Aug. 27, which would have been Mr. Johnson's 65th birthday.

Schools Are Shut In Cleveland by Nonfaculty Tieup

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP).—Cleveland's first school strike shut down all but a handful of schools in the city yesterday and officials promised only half-heartedly that schools would reopen today.

School strikes continued in Philadelphia and St. Louis, while negotiations were under way to avert threatened strikes in Newark, N. J., and Warwick, R. I.

Cleveland School Superintendent Paul Briggs told a news conference yesterday that he would try to keep the schools open, but he advised *parents to check to* make certain they are open.

The 2,500 nonteaching employees who struck in defiance of a court order include custodians, boiler operators, nurses and laborers. Superintendent Briggs said "the vast majority" of the faculty also did not report for work, refusing to cross picket lines.

Striking teachers in Philadelphia, off the job for 17 days, stayed on the picket lines yesterday despite a court order that the lines be removed.

Pentagon Papers Trial Told Of U.S. Bid to Suppress File

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1.—The author of a government evaluation of the "Pentagon Papers" testified yesterday that he had heard instructions and seen a memorandum to the effect that his study was to be "removed from the file."

Retired Lt. Col. Edward Miller, an official of the Pentagon's Office of Security Review until last July, said he took the order in December, 1971, to mean that his reports were to "disappear."

However, he said, the evaluation of nine Pentagon Papers volumes and the memorandum directing its removal were still in the file when he left the office seven months later.

Col. Miller said he took a copy of the analysis for his personal file and presumed that his attorney had made it available to Daniel Ellsberg's lawyers, who admit to having a copy.

Violation of Law

At one point in the interrogation, Judge Matt Byrne warned Col. Miller that it is a violation of federal law to copy and remove documents, but Col. Miller continued to testify and answer questions.

Col. Miller, now associate director of the Center for Defense Information, a nonprofit research organization in Washington, was brought here by attorneys for Mr. Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo in their effort to show that the government had suppressed information helpful to their clients.

Testifying with the jury absent, Col. Miller said he first began working on the Pentagon Papers in June, 1971, to determine whether they had been properly classified top secret.

He said various government agencies had listed about 800 items in the study of the Vietnam war, which were properly classified. But Col. Miller testified that a quick review in his office determined that only about 140 or 150 of those classifications were valid.

In mid-December of 1971, Col. Miller said, he was asked to review nine volumes of the study and two other documents which were said to form the core of the case against Mr. Ellsberg. He testified that it was his job to determine if there was classified information in the documents.

Col. Miller said he wrote reports over a period of several days and passed them along to Charles Hinkle, director of the Office of Security Review.

Question on Sentence

He identified the reports and was asked by the judge what was meant by one sentence—"We don't know if our comments will be sent without alteration to Justice."

"We knew the work we were doing was part of a team effort," Col. Miller replied. "I wanted him to recognize that what we had done wasn't necessarily what would go to the Justice Department."

Other Pentagon and Justice Department officials, including one from whom Col. Miller said he received his assignment, have testified that they were unaware of Col. Miller's analysis until it turned up in Pentagon files last weekend.

Judge Byrne ruled yesterday that government evaluations made in 1971 of two volumes of the Pentagon Papers contain some material tending to show innocence of the defendants and must be turned over to their lawyers. This brings the total of volumes containing such "exculpatory" material to 13 of the 20 involved in the case.

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U.S., in War on Food Prices, Puts More Farmland in Use

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT)—The Nixon administration acted yesterday to put millions of acres of farmland back into production and thus help check the rise in food prices.

The action also will reduce outlays for farm subsidies, which this year are expected to total $1 billion less than in 1972.

Food prices can be expected to begin showing the effects of the action after crops are in, in the late summer and fall, Agriculture Department experts said.

Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz said in New York yesterday that the prices of raw agricultural products will be no higher at the end of 1973 than they were at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Shultz, addressing about 300 business and financial leaders, warned, however, that understandably there would be further price increases before the decline began.

The administration has come under widespread attack over rapidly soaring food prices, generally considered the weakest link in its economic program.

24 Percent Rise

Farm and food prices increased at an annual rate of 24 percent during the last half of 1972, as measured by the wholesale price index. Wholesale farm prices, which typically move in advance of those in the supermarket, jumped 5 percent in January, and were 21 percent higher than a year ago.

Earlier this week, the Agriculture Department announced that the price of a "market basket" of food had risen 5 percent in December from the level of a year earlier.

The administration yesterday reduced the designated amount of land that farmers must leave idle to qualify for federal subsidy payments on livestock feeds. The move was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz.

The move will add nearly nine million acres to the acreage in use for planting, Kenneth W. Frick, administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, said.

The action, coupled with other recent moves, will leave only 20 million acres of land designated as "set aside," compared with the 60 million acres that farmers were paid to keep idle last year.

The federal cost of the payments will drop to about $2.5 billion this crop year, from about $3.5 billion in 1972, Mr. Frick said at a press briefing.

'A Free Market'

An Agriculture Department aide said in private that this and the other recent actions represent a long step toward eliminating the costly farm subsidies and meeting an administration goal of *returning agriculture to a free* market.

"This administration came in with the avowed purpose of returning agriculture to a free market for the first time since the 1930s," he said.

The total of 40 million acres taken out of the "set-aside" category includes acreage that the administration freed recently for wheat and cotton planting. The 40-million-acre total is double the amount of land that President Nixon's budget message on Monday envisaged as being returned to active use.

Much of the 20 million acres left idle was termed marginal—or at least less productive—land than the acreage that will be planted. The government has decreed that it will allow livestock to be grazed on the idled land.

In a similar move yesterday, Mr. Butz said that henceforth hay used for cattle feed could be cut from the land held out of production of controlled crops.

Mr. Shultz noted in an interview in New York that other administration moves to drive down prices of raw foodstuffs and retail products include:

- Government sale of food stocks on the open market, rather than their retention in storage.
- The removal of quantitative restrictions on food imports.
- A new policy of having Agriculture Department marketing orders and other rules reviewed by the Cost of Living Council, "so that we have to look from the consumer's standpoint as far as government agricultural policies are concerned."

The Treasury secretary added: "We think all these add up to this—a very significant increase in supply."

5 Spanish Youths Jailed 30 Years In Consul's Death

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Feb. 1 (UPI).—A military court today sentenced five Zaragoza University students to 30 years in jail each for the slaying of a French diplomat. A sixth defendant was acquitted.

The five students, aged 20 to 22, were found guilty of armed terrorism through participation, directly or indirectly, in the fire-*bombing of the French Consulate* in Zaragoza last fall in which Consul Roger Tur suffered fatal burns.

The prosecution had demanded the death penalty for three of the accused, and 30 years each for two others.

The defendants have admitted to membership in the Hammer and Sickle Commune, a leftist underground group. It attacked the consulate as a reprisal for a crackdown on Spanish exiles by French authorities, according to testimony heard in court.

The defense claimed that the students did not intend to kill *Mr. Tur and said that they did* not know that the red paint with which they smeared him after tying him up in his office was inflammable. They left after setting *off a fire bomb* in a room adjoining Mr. Tur's.

The sentence is subject to approval by the commander of the Zaragoza military region.



UPI.

Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, who reportedly will be nominated by President Nixon to become chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

New Pentagon Chief Reviews Budget for Possible Cuts

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT).—*Secretary of Defense Elliot L.* Richardson yesterday announced that he has initiated a sweeping review of the $79-billion defense budget sent to Congress only three days ago to seek areas for potential cuts.

Mr. Richardson, in his first news conference since taking office Tuesday, said that he did not want to hold out the prospect of "massive" reductions.

But he declared that the cessation of American combat activities in Vietnam should make some savings possible. The defense budget for the fiscal year starting July 1, Pentagon officials have said, was prepared several weeks ago and did not make the budgetary assumption of a cease-fire taking place.

In addition to Vietnam-related cutbacks, Mr. Richardson said that, since Congress inevitably will try to slash military spending, he wants to be prepared with some suggestions that might satisfy the lawmakers without unduly cutting into the nation's combat capability or its negotiating position as it seeks to reduce global tensions.

Among the budget cuts that appear possible, he said, are the closing of unnecessary military bases and a proposed increase in compensation for retired military men.

Other defense officials said that Mr. Richardson has seen a tentative list of "scores" of candidate cases for closing with potential savings running into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

It was implicit in Mr. Richardson's remarks that, while former *Defense Secretary* Melvin R. Laird could have made those *decisions in preparing the fiscal* 1974 budget, he purposely left the matter for resolution by the new team of defense officials.

Mr. Richardson appeared a little sensitive to questions of how much latitude is being given him by the White House in naming his top Pentagon officials.

He said that it was untrue that he had "no voice" in the selection of William P. Clements jr. to be deputy secretary of defense. While he did not originate *the selection, he said*, he was consulted and regards Mr. Clements as "outstandingly qualified."

He announced that he has *named Jonathan Moore*, 40, as the principal special assistant to himself and Mr. Clements. Mr. Moore has served in key policy assignments at the Defense Department, the State Department and, most recently, at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. "It will be his primary responsibility to assure coordination of the policymaking processes of the department," he said.

Mr. Richardson said that, during the next "days and weeks," he would be announcing other new members of his team. The "primary initiative" in seeking out talent, he said, would be his, although he would be open to suggestions from the White House or elsewhere in government.

AEC Develops 3-Way Trigger For Atom Bombs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP).—*The Atomic Energy Commission* said it has developed a trigger to explode an atomic bomb in the air, on the ground or by delayed action after it hits the ground.

The weapon's technical name is full-fusing option bomb or FUFO, a device to allow nuclear bombs to be dropped from aircraft and detonated in any of three ways at the option of the bombardier. It could not be used to trigger nuclear warheads carried by missiles.

"The concept has been tested in the laboratory and proven in an underground test in Nevada," Maj. Gen. Edward Giller, chief of the AEC's Division of Military Application, said. "It has not been ordered by the Defense Department," he said.

The main advantage of the triple-trigger is that it would allow the Pentagon to reduce the number of bombs it stockpiles at airfields and at nuclear ordnance depots.

A disadvantage is that the trigger can only be used on bombs that free-fall from aircraft. These bombs are growing obsolete, as more and better missiles like the Poseidon and the SRAM (Short-Range Attack Missile) become operational.

Record N.Y.C. Budget Covers $2.44 Billion

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Mayor John V. Lindsay yesterday announced a record budget of $2.448 billion. He stressed public safety and the growing role of neighborhoods as his prime concerns.

In an unprecedented section on neighborhoods in the capital budget, which is $630 million more than the current one, the mayor urged that $5 million be allocated to block associations and tenant groups to finance their plans to fight crime in their communities.

"There can be no higher priority," the mayor said, "than the safety of the city's citizens in their homes and on the streets of their neighborhoods."

Black Caucus Attacks Nixon On Fund Cuts

Cutback in Programs Called 'Repressive'

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The 15-member Congressional Black Caucus blasted the "repressive and inhumane impulses" of the Nixon administration yesterday in a 110-page "true State of the Union" message delivered on the House floor.

Caucus members took up most of the afternoon reading the message in sections. Only a handful of their colleagues were on hand to listen but the visitors' gallery was full, peopled predominantly by blacks.

Attacking past program slashes and newly proposed budget cuts, *caucus chairman* Louis Stokes, D., Ohio, said the caucus "does not intend to sit idly on the sidelines while corporate and vested interests take bread from the mouths of the poor." Rep. Stokes said a "legislative package" will be presented soon providing for the continuation of such threatened programs as anti-poverty, low-cost housing, Model Cities and Project Follow-Through (a sequel to Project Head Start).

Referring to a theme of President Nixon's inaugural address *and his budget message*, Rep. Stokes said:

"We, too, would like to believe in self-reliance, but we see it as a goal. It is not, as Mr. Nixon *would have us believe, a means.* The means to the end of self-reliance lie in a federal commitment to the fulfillment of human and social needs."

Rep. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, first-term Democrat from Los Angeles, said in her section of the caucus message that the administration had "abandoned" a 1971 commitment to continue the Office of Economic Opportunity as "innovator and advocate for the poor."

In place of commitment, she said, there has been "dismemberment of the agency, emasculation of anti-poverty programs." Mr. Nixon proposed this week that OEO, which was created during the Johnson administration, be scattered among other agencies and that many of its programs be ended.

Mrs. Burke said the Black Caucus believes OEO was "becoming a success," despite being "bludgeoned" by funding cutbacks. She contended that "with proper control *and funding*, OEO can be revived and become a strong advocate for the poor."

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, D., Calif., accused the administration of "under-reporting" unemployment levels in order to justify slashes in job and job-training programs. He said there are 20 million "uncounted unemployed"—including those who "stop looking for jobs that don't exist"—in addition to the official count of 4.3 million.

Mr. Nixon has proposed dropping a $1-billion-a-year program to hire the hard-core unemployed for public-service jobs.

Rep. Hawkins said: "It becomes increasingly clear that the administration is more than willing to trade off millions of workers to stop inflation."

He added, "We refute the cynical theory that lowering the unemployment rate would necessarily lead to inflation."

© Los Angeles Times

Man Seized in U.S. For Hijack Threats

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1 (AP).—An Eastern Air Lines spokesman here said a man carrying a briefcase was arrested and taken from a jetliner in Chattanooga, Tenn., last night after making hijack threats.

The spokesman said the incident occurred on a New York-New Orleans flight and resulted in the plane being almost an hour and a half late arriving in New Orleans. The man's identity and other details of the incident were not available immediately.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, February 2, 1973 *

Incentives to Peace

On the occasion of his return to the news conference, Mr. Nixon displayed his usual ability to cope with what is, after all, not the least of presidential burdens. And he was very persuasive in his discussion of future relations with North Vietnam, and on the need for incentives to peace if the current stumbling cease-fire is to have any fruitful permanence.

Recognizing the difficulty he may have in extracting funds from Congress and support from the public for material cooperation with the two Vietnams in rebuilding a shattered land, he very rightly termed it a "potential investment" in peace. It is obvious enough that an American share in the reconstruction of Indochina is essential; the American record of assisting foreign foes takes any pejorative suggestion of "reparations" out of such participation for those to whom reparations are repugnant, while the fact of such aid will console those who regard reparations as a moral obligation.

But while the President sends Henry A. Kissinger to the capital of a very recent and very bitter enemy to discuss incentives to peace, he himself offered none to those Americans who differed with government policy at home. And surely incentives to peace are just as necessary in the United States as in Hanoi.

The divisions created by the Vietnamese war within America cannot be reduced to a simple confrontation between the self-righteousness of those who see that struggle from the standpoint of either a pure international morality or a pure national patriotism. There are a great many gradations between Americans who consider the war, from its inception, a crime; their fellow citizens who hold it to be that kind of blunder which is worse than a crime, and those who regard it as a difficult task which had to be undertaken in the national interest, and which was climaxed by peace with honor. Some were convinced on one side or the other from the first: others came to take differing positions at many stages of the war. Some simply talked about their convictions, or voted them: others demonstrated for them, still others battled in Vietnam or fled abroad to avoid fighting.

The mixture of action and motivation in all of these stands was very great. If there is to be a reconciliation at home—the kind of reconciliation Mr. Nixon is very pragmatically working for abroad—some of that pragmatism will have to enter into the complex equation. Mr. Nixon's simple definition of desertion and draft evasion as crimes for which there can be no forgiveness, his dismissal of opposition to the war as confined to "the so-called better people, the media and the intellectual circles," will not heal the nation's wounds. Abraham Lincoln's injunction against malice and for charity are as much to the point in this critical period as when he uttered them at Gettysburg, and again in his second inaugural.

Mr. Heath's Mission

The talks that started in Washington between President Nixon and Prime Minister Heath of Britain can be crucial for U.S. relations with the European Economic Community and indirectly for the future of the Atlantic Alliance.

As a "new boy" in the European club, Mr. Heath must take care neither to offend sensibilities of the old members by seeming to speak on behalf of the old members by seeming to speak on behalf of the whole community nor to arouse old Gaullist fears that, once inside, Britain would act as a kind of Trojan Horse for the United States. Yet Mr. Heath is perhaps uniquely qualified to get the imperative transatlantic dialogue under way at the highest level. Britain and the United States still do enjoy what the prime minister calls a "natural relationship." Mr. Heath has always been a dedicated "European," however, and one with the habit of speaking plainly. He can bring Mr. Nixon a sense of the temper of the enlarged community of nine as it prepares for a critical year in its relations with this country.

The prime minister will doubtless emphasize that it would be unrealistic for the United States to proceed in 1973 as though most of the blame for its balance-of-payments and trade deficits rested with its trading partners in Europe and elsewhere, rather than at home—an assumption underlying former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally's abrasive tactics in 1971. At the same time there is undoubtedly a growing disposition by most community members to meet the United States halfway in realistic negotiations aimed at reducing some of Washington's major irritants.

It is often overlooked by both the administration and Congress that while Washington complains of European protectionism, American tariffs on industrial products remain higher than those of the Common Market, as reported by the President's own Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy. Furthermore, until 1972 the United States enjoyed a consistent trade surplus with the community; even American agricultural exports to the community have increased overall by 40 percent since 1964. Nevertheless, there is a rising sentiment in the community for modifying an agricultural policy that hugely inflates food prices and mostly rewards inefficient French farmers. That change will not come overnight; but it might be advanced if the administration were disposed, as some reports suggest, to cut back its own agricultural protectionism.

Many of the American complaints against community policies—including the trade preferences granted to Mediterranean and African countries and the free-trade arrangement with former members of the European Free Trade Association—could be minimized by agreement at the negotiations scheduled to begin in Geneva this fall for phased elimination of all tariffs and reciprocal reduction of other trade barriers. That, of course, would require a determined, all-out effort by the President to get the necessary negotiating authority from a Congress where protectionist sentiment is still rising and champions of freer trade have thus far received no signal that the White House is ready for such a fight.

Mr. Heath cannot accomplish miracles in two days of talks; but he is in a better position than anyone else to tilt Washington in the right direction. That means toward constructive negotiation and expanded trade and away from the perilous course that could lead to economic war and consequent destruction of the Atlantic Alliance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Unrealistic Accord

This may be the first time in history that a cease-fire order is not obeyed. Pessimists who already speak of a third Indochina war will find further justifications for their fears in what is taking place. In Phnom Penh not so along ago, Gen. De Gaulle had proclaimed his conviction that any military solution was inconceivable in Vietnam. In fact, there has been no military solution. But it is precisely this absence of victors and vanquished that makes totally unrealistic the political solution proposed by the Paris accords.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

* * *

No one really believed that the cease-fire would be respected. What the Americans did not know, and the reason why they left, is in the final analysis the infinite ability of the Vietnamese people to suffer. The responsibility of the big powers remains total since it is with their arms that the Vietnamese are continuing the fighting: It was the intervention of Washington in 1964 that perpetuated the conflict. This error remains indelible. Pacifism itself appears to be a suspicious religion. The war in Vietnam is above all a revolution. To advocate peace is to propound the status quo and thus the failure of a revolutionary movement whose genuineness is enough proven by its unimaginable endurance. But couldn't the revolution's objectives be attained by other methods? The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are really waging an isolated fight. It is true that the North Vietnamese people are united around their leaders. The responsibility of the latter toward their people is all the greater for that. In their stubbornness, they have often held in little account the suffering and the lives of their people.

—*From Combat (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 2, 1898

PARIS—Wars are precipitated by ignorance. Had the people of France realized the preparedness of their enemies in 1870 they might not have shouted "On to Berlin" so vociferously. The Northern States cried "On to Richmond," and it took them four years to get there. Now it is just as well for the United States to face the Spanish crisis with its eyes open. A war with Spain might not be a "walk-over," and it just might not be over in a month's time.

Fifty Years Ago

February 2, 1923

MOSCOW—Lenin is seriously ill again with sclerosis, and is not expected to live for more than two months. He is attended daily by Dr. Foerstner, the noted German physician. Lenin became worse when he resumed work two months ago. However, nothing is being published in the Soviet press regarding the illness. It is feared that the Soviet government will be seriously weakened if the equally serious condition of the Russian dictator becomes widely known.



'If He Thinks Vietnam Was a Hardship, Wait Till He Tries to Sign a Peace Treaty With Us!'

Western Dollars and Sense

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—The biggest problem facing the United States and Europe is a matter of dollars and sense. There are too many of the former and there is too little of the latter on one or another side of the Atlantic, depending on the observer's geographical stance. But adjustments on both trade and monetary matters must be made if NATO is to hold together in this newly flexible multipolar world.

Although the alliance partners are not doing enough to insure their military defense, nobody expects any major war threats during the predictable future. The pattern of international relationships has changed; the menace of icebound blocs has seemingly vanished. Business and economic rivalries are replacing rivalries in armaments and ideology, even if that switch of emphasis cannot be considered necessarily permanent.

And during this loosening up, when various Communist systems are clearly contesting each other, various capitalist nations are competing for markets. This is of immediate concern to policy makers in Washington and Europe.

No Easy Chance

If President Nixon proceeds with his intention to reach accommodation between the enormous American economy and an increasingly consolidated European economy, it is inevitable that compromises must be negotiated on commercial and currency relationships. This is no easy task.

Nixon has been quietly working on monetary problems since 1970. The first steps, arranged in 1971, were short-lived in their effect. Likewise, trade repercussions of the Common Market's enlargement must be adjusted to stabilize NATO's economic—and political—balance.

Europe is acutely aware that U.S. investments there have grown enormously during recent years. American mega-corporations saw the immense potential value of the Common Market to hard-driving, well-organized concerns. With a few outstanding exceptions, the only truly "European" companies are those with U.S. headquarters and top management. More than a decade ago Gen. de Gaulle complained that U.S. inflation was financing a major grab of continental industries.

Today, with nine countries including Britain in the market, American investments in that area amount to a book value of more than $20 billion. Direct investment from European community members in the United States is but a fraction of this figure.

U.S. law does not permit foreign investment in various categories of industries and there is also private administrative resistance to take-overs in numerous firms. But, even more important, the awesome size of the American economy and high costs of admission discourage funds from abroad.

This imbalance has been further complicated by the rise of multinational corporations of which a major proportion are American-based. West German Prof. Karl Kaiser, who will shortly publish a book on this intricate subject, forecasts that such international production is likely to rise from 22 percent of the total production in the non-Communist world to 50 percent by 1990.

Coincidentally an increasingly grave monetary crisis threatens to twist the economic system. The currency relationships established at Bretton Woods when World War II was ending have been discarded.

Artificial Devices

Gold production—even if it were to be accelerated by increasing its price—is wholly inadequate to finance the trade boom. This forces the world to depend increasingly on some other standard than gold and so far liquidity has been maintained principally by an expanding deficit in the U.S. balance of payments. The dollar can no longer carry the burden it had perforce assumed as a reserve currency.

Nations that depend heavily on foreign trade have come to rely increasingly to finance this commerce on artificial devices like Special Drawing Rights which now are assuming a permanent role in international banking. The question is how to allot respective responsibility to gold, the dollar and supporting contrivances such as SDRs.

Moreover, once this is accomplished, it will be necessary for Marxist countries, for example Russia and China, which are entering international markets, to find means of financing their foreign purchases. There is not yet any real value to the ruble.

Europe wonders which path Nixon will choose. There was grumbling in 1971 when, behind the hard symbol of Treasury Secretary Connally, the President played a tough game with his partners. But now that the Common Market has been enlarged, the next round of negotiations may require greater delicacy and a more generous spirit of give and take. Presumably one major goal of Prime Minister Edward Heath's current Washington visit is to assess the prospects.

Kissinger and the Arabs

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Growing pressure from Arab countries friendly to the United States is now being exerted on President Nixon to intervene directly and personally in the stalemated but potentially explosive Middle East confrontation through Henry A. Kissinger, his national security adviser.

Whether Mr. Nixon decides to move the intractable Arab-Israeli dispute into Kissinger's office, where for four years the President centered all the secret diplomatic action on the Vietnam war, is still uncertain.

What is not uncertain is that Jordan's King Hussein, due here next week, and the highly influential Cairo editor, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, who will follow the king here in March, are both convinced that real progress is out of the question without President Nixon's intimate involvement, and that means Kissinger's.

Weapons Pipeline

Serious administration efforts to liquidate the effects of the six-day war of 1967 ended in December 1971, when Mr. Nixon decided to open the weapons pipeline to Israel.

That decision followed three years of patient diplomacy by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and his top Middle East trouble shooter, Assistant Secretary Joseph J. Sisco. They arranged the cease-fire along the Suez Canal in 1970 and at one point seemed on the verge of forcing Israel to withdraw from most of the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula in conformity with the "Rogers plan" for a Middle Eastern peace.

The cease-fire still holds. But when Mr. Nixon, bidding hard for Jewish votes and under severe political pressure from the powerful American-Jewish community, yielded to Israeli Premier Golda Meir's request for more F-4 Phantoms and other military equipment in December 1971, the Rogers plan was quietly buried and diplomacy abruptly ceased.

Plan Undermined

Worse yet from the Arab vantage point, the demise of the Rogers plan was viewed from Cairo, Amman and other Arab capitals as proof of what the Israelis had been quietly claiming ever since Rogers unveiled his settlement proposal in 1969: that it was never more than a plan of the State Department (scorned by Israel as a haven for anti-Israeli "Arabists") and lacked the support of President Nixon and the White House.

Moreover, the failure of Mr. Nixon to give full support to the Rogers plan, and then to undermine it at a critical moment in 1971 by ending the ban on U.S. weapons for Israel, has seriously damaged Rogers's personal prestige and credibility in the Arab states.

That was made brutally clear to us in Cairo two months ago, when a high Egyptian official referred to Rogers as "naive." No matter how unfair that judgment is, the fact that it exists is a major explanation of the quiet but rising Arab pressure to involve the White House itself in new efforts to break the dangerous Middle East deadlock.

Another reason is Kissinger's success as Mr. Nixon's negotiator on the Vietnam war. The legacy of that success is now beginning to haunt Kissinger.

Yet, no decisions about Kissinger's direct participation in any new Middle East moves have been made, nor has the White House decided what the new American settlement plan should be. Officially the administration is sticking with the so far unworkable scheme for an "interim" settlement which would open the Suez Canal but leave Israel in possession of most of the Sinai Peninsula.

The reason the White House has not yet decided on a settlement plan is the transformed political scene in the Middle East. With the Russians expelled from Egypt, and Israel prohibitively superior in military power, some experts argue that Mr. Nixon should do nothing.

Risk Exists

But doing nothing risks an Egyptian military adventure which might bring Moscow back to Cairo in force. It also assures growing hatred for the United States throughout the Arab world, which controls most of the world's oil reserves. Even Kuwait, a U.S. friend, unanimously passed a parliamentary resolution two weeks ago barring all Kuwaiti oil to any country helping Israel in a new Middle Eastern war.

Thus, Arab leaders who privately want Kissinger to negotiate a settlement will arrive here with all options open. The surprising fact that they are now looking to an American Jew for help is ironic evidence of a desperate dilemma.

Letters

Europe Talks (Con't.)

I'm sorry to see Michael Stewart and others (Letters, Jan. 26) subscribe to the Soviet view that the "Multilateral recognition. . . of all European states in their existing frontiers" should be "confirmed" by the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

That frontiers should not be changed except peacefully is one thing: that they should never be changed is quite another. For instance, no British or Irish government would probably care to see the present frontier in Ireland multilaterally recognized as sacrosanct. Spanish governments might feel the same about Gibraltar. And on the Russian side the present situation is that Article 17 of their constitution specifically allows the constituent republics of the Soviet Union to secede. Mr. Brezhnev has mentioned (Dec. 21) that the Constitution needs changing in this respect, among others, and in time he proposes to submit the matter to a referendum. This would apparently be an all-Soviet Union referendum rather than referenda, republic by republic, which will no doubt raise questions for constitutional lawyers within the Soviet Union. I do not think that Britain or France were ever tempted to propose that the indissolubility of their 18th and 19th century empires should be "confirmed" by an international conference.

Any such declaration today would not only influence internal affairs in the Soviet Union; but it might, by analogy, be held unfriendly by Japan, which is discussing certain "Northern Territories" with the Soviet government; and by China, which also has a border dispute going on with the Soviet Union. These are not matters in which we would wish to take sides.

LORD KENNET.
House of Lords.

London.

Nobel Peace Prize

Permit me to suggest that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1973 be given to the people of Vietnam for their endurance through a full generation of war. Perhaps the money from the prize could be used for building a farm-study center in the DMZ (which might be under the temporary supervision of the International Commission). There the people of Vietnam could show the world that it is possible to work together for peace. Future Vietnamese students of a land butchered by Western "civilization" would thus demonstrate to the over-developed world (now suffering from an over-abundance of technological achievment) that it is possible to fight no more and turn the sword of civilization into the ploughshare of peace. There is no room for peace, after all, if a man (or nation) is filled with war.

HOWARD GOLD.

Amsterdam.

Doubts on Thieu

I have serious doubts about President Thieu's ability to wage a successful political struggle against his enemies after the cease-fire starts.

Thieu is practically a stranger in his country, having functioned for most of his adult life as an instrument of an alien power or another. His government is a virtual extension of the American Embassy in Saigon and the withdrawal of the last American troops from Vietnam will make of him a political orphan with no popular support. For comfort Thieu would resort to more stringent laws and decrees in order to carry out more imprisonments and assassinations—and he would have to tolerate more corruption among his collaborators. The picture is hardly new—with a difference: from now on, those who feel threatened will know very exactly where to go—a short walk from home.

NAME WITHHELD.

Paris.

A-Weapons And Heath's Visit to U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The visit of Prime Minister Edward Heath to Washington this week could mark the beginning of a fruitful new relation between the United States and the other advanced countries of the non-Communist world.

Only to achieve that goal Mr. Heath will have to forswear an itch that has repeatedly bugged Anglo-American summit meetings in the past—the itch to talk about nuclear weapons.

The new relation that could emerge has two main characteristics. First there is what the elegant new quarterly, Foreign Policy, called "the primacy of economics" over security issues. For better or worse, the chief security issues outstanding in the world were settled in the strategic arms limitation agreement blocked out between President Nixon and the Russians last May.

Economic Issues

On the economic front, however, there are vital issues still up for settlement between the United States and its main trading partners. As this country's persistent deficits indicate, the monetary system established in Bretton Woods 25 years ago has broken down. Unless a new one is speedily built up, there will be more pressure on the dollar and perhaps the need for another devaluation.

In addition, the world trading order established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, after World War II shows signs of fraying. New arrangements for continued easing of trade restrictions need to be worked out. Unless that happens, protectionist interests are likely to assert themselves everywhere, poisoning relationships among the advanced countries perhaps to the point of threatening continued prosperity.

The second feature of the new relation is that it cannot be settled, as Bretton Woods and GATT largely were, just between Britain and the United States. The European community, expanded to include Britain as one of its nine members, is now the largest trading bloc in the world.

Japan is a major figure in all international economic affairs. Accordingly, the new requirement, the goal to which this year's diplomacy should be pointing, is a basic economic understanding at the summit among the United States, Europe and Japan.

Mr. Heath is in very good position to set the ball rolling in that direction. He is a true believer in free trade and in international cooperation among the developed countries. He has personal standing with President Nixon. He succeeded in taking Britain into Europe. Having just made a trip to Japan, he is aware, as few Europeans are, of that country.

Moreover, the timing is highly favorable. The President and his chief foreign policy assistants, having put Vietnam behind them at least temporarily, are beginning to dig into the issues of money and trade. Preliminary indications—including retreats by protectionist interests in the Congress and the American Treasury—show a tendency to go for a long-term arrangement on free trade as a way to promote an immediate adjustment on money. If Mr. Heath gave another shove in that direction, he could tip the balance decisively.

Obsolete Weapons

There remains, however, the nuclear issue. Britain's present deterrent—the Polaris missile made available by President Kennedy back in 1962—is becoming obsolete. There is pressure from the British armed services to replace it with a more advanced American missile—the Poseidon. So there is just an outside chance that Mr. Heath will use the occasion of his private chats with the President to raise the possibility of a new American nuclear contribution.

But if Mr. Heath does in fact have the nuclear itch, the right thing to do now is to resist it. To raise the nuclear issue at this juncture would be to overcomplicate matters to the point of setting back severely the emergence of a new monetary and trade order.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address

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One Catholic Killed, 9 Hurt

Grenade Is Thrown Into Bus Carrying Belfast Workmen

BELFAST, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Three youths staged a hand-grenade attack on a busload of Roman Catholic workers passing through a Protestant neighborhood today. The attack killed one worker and injured nine, police said.

The outlawed Protestant extremist Ulster Volunteer Force claimed responsibility for the attack. A UVF statement called it "a successful operation by an active service unit."

The attack occurred as British Army and police commanders planned tougher security measures against the threat of general Protestant-Catholic warfare breaking out because of a surge of sectarian killings.

Seven deaths since Monday night raised the overall fatality toll in 3 1/2 years of Northern Ireland violence to 698. Gunmen have killed five persons since Monday night, four of them Catholics, of whom two were 14-year-old boys.

Today's attack occurred as a bus carrying Catholic construction workers to the building site of a Catholic school passed through the Protestant Kingsway Park area in the Belfast suburb of Dundonald.

The driver slowed as one youth, using a cane, limped across the road, police said. Then two youths rushed the bus and one hurled a hand grenade through an open window. The blast killed Patsick Heenan, a 40-year-old father of five, and wounded the nine other men in the bus, two of them seriously, police said.

A British soldier was killed by sniper fire at Strabane, south of Londonderry, tonight.

Security chiefs met through the day to map new security measures following a warning from the militant Provisional wing of the illegal Irish Republican Army that "the IRA has no option but to take ruthless retaliatory action against criminal elements who engage in cowardly acts against defenseless, innocent people."

The statement raised the specter of warfare between the IRA and the Protestant militant Ulster Defense Association, which, earlier, said that it could no longer control Protestant extremists.

The IRA said the UDA stand "gives the green light for the resumption of sectarian killings on a scale hitherto unknown."

Leaders of Ulster's main Catholic-supported party, the Social Democratic and Labor party, went to London today to press Northern Ireland administrator William Whitelaw to outlaw the UDA, to give Catholic areas greater protection and to call in all licensed guns, most of which are held by Protestants.

Soldiers and police sealed off the Dundonald area soon after today's attack on the bus. More than 200 troops using dogs trained to sniff out explosives fanned through streets and police carried out house-to-house searches.

The grenade attack followed assassination attempts during the night in which a policeman and his 9-year-old daughter were wounded at Downpatrick, 15 miles south of Belfast, and a 17-year-old Catholic youth was injured in Belfast, police said.

Sniper Hits Soldier

In the Catholic Falls Road area today, a sniper opened fire on an army observation post, hitting a sentry in the arm and leg, the army said.

And, in the Catholic Ardoyne district, an arms search, following a telephone tip, turned up two rifles, three pistols and ammunition, the army said. An angry crowd stoned troops who made the raid and soldiers fired volleys of rubber bullets to scatter the group.



Associated Press

BREAKING THE ICE—As all the rivers and lakes are frozen over in the area, Russian fishermen have to fish through holes on the Sebla River near Kalinin.

Obituaries

Walter Louchheim, U.S. Investment Counselor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Walter C. Louchheim jr., by vocation an investment counselor and by avocation a philosopher, died yesterday morning at his home here after a brief illness.

Mr. Louchheim came to Washington with his wife, Katie, in 1934—one of the original New Dealers—as a staff member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which he had helped organize. For almost 40 years thereafter, he was a part of the cultural, political and civic life of the city. His well-appointed home in Georgetown was a gathering place of senators and representatives, leading figures in six administrations and members of the diplomatic community.

After he was graduated from Harvard in 1921, he joined the parental Wall Street investment firm of Louchheim and Minton, and took his father's seat on the exchange.

In 1926, he entered Columbia to pursue a doctorate in Aristotelian logic and metaphysics.

He never completed his doctorate. In 1934, the late Ferdinand Pecora, one of the original commissioners, lured him away to join the staff then organizing the SEC. He remained with the agency until 1953.

Judge Thomas P. Brady

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 1 (NYT).—Mississippi Supreme Court Judge Thomas Pickens Brady, the intellectual godfather of the segregationist Citizens Council movement founded in this state in the 1950s, died yesterday after undergoing heart surgery in Houston.

The Mississippi jurist had written the small book "Black Monday" that served as the guide in the 1950s for launching the Citizens Council movement to resist the U.S. Supreme Court's Brown vs. Board of Education decision declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

His contention was that the decision forced Southerners to choose "between segregation or amalgamation" and that the United States could only be saved if a responsible white citizenry acted decisively.

Mrs. Minnie Salzman

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Mrs. Minnie Reich Salzman, 86, who became a landscape painter at 78 and had her first show at the Chase Gallery in New York at 80, died here yesterday.

Col. Leonard Adams

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1 (AP).—Lt. Col. Leonard Adams, 62, who began a 42-year career as a Salvation Army officer in his native London and served most of his time in Asia, died here Tuesday of cancer.

Col. Adams was commander of all Salvation Army services in Hong Kong and Taiwan when ill health forced him to return to San Francisco a year ago.

Col. Adams went to Canton, China, from London in 1937 and organized a camp and school for Chinese refugee boys during the Japanese occupation. After Pearl Harbor, he escaped to Chungking. Until the war ended, he was on loan from the Salvation Army to the British government and served as a British consul in China.

In the 1960s, Col. Adams established a Salvation Army medical and welfare program in Saigon.

Award to Krag

HAMBURG, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Former Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag was awarded the FVS Foundation's annual Robert Schuman Prize yesterday for his efforts to promote European unity and the expansion of the Common Market.

Translation Is Raised as Issue at EEC

Denmark, Britain and Ireland Cite Handicap

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 1 (IHT).—Embarrassed by complaints from Britain, Ireland and Denmark about the lack of translation facilities for English and Danish, the Common Market Commission set a meeting next week to find a way out of the new members' language crisis.

The lack of translators of English, now an official community language, has caused serious delays in translating into English Common Market regulations, including those governing the common agricultural policy, which came into effect today for the three new member countries.

The translation delay in this instance has highlighted other delays and inefficiencies in the Common Market's translation department which have put serious restraint on commission work since EEC enlargement. Not all of the new Eurocrats are fluent in French.

The newcomers have been troubled by the many documents flowing through their departments. These documents are considered as accepted unless a comment is made during a given period. Most of the documents are in French only and highly technical. The result is that new members find they are implicitly giving assent to regulations and proposals whose details they have not fully grasped.

The problem has several times been brought to the attention of the Commission by British and Irish officials. The Danes have complained about translation into their language which is more poorly served than English.

One of the problems is that diplomats often set unrealistic deadlines for jobs to be done and officials do not have the time to complete the tasks set for them, still less get adequate translations.

The Commission explains that it is difficult to get translators of a sufficiently high standard.

Danes Avert Crisis

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Denmark narrowly escaped a political crisis today when a resolution criticizing the minority government for its handling of the Common Market farm agreement was rejected by parliament by only two votes.

The Social Democratic government was saved by the People's Socialist party, which was apparently satisfied with Premier Anker Joergensen's assurances that parliament would be better informed of the progress of future Common Market negotiations.

Bonn Tells Its Diplomats Not to Snub East Germans

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 1 (NYT).—West Germany's diplomats have received orders detailing a special etiquette to be observed in contacts with East German diplomats at overseas posts.

The new rules replace the snub—eyes averted, back turned—practiced for nearly 23 years in foreign capitals by Bonn diplomats when East German envoys turned up at receptions or state functions.

During most of that period the so-called Hallstein Doctrine, named for Walter Hallstein, a former state secretary, required that Bonn's men act as if theirs was the sole legitimate German state.

The new practice was inaugurated last week when Ambassador Hans-Georg Steltzer paid a formal call in Cairo on Ambassador Martin Bierbach of East Germany to discuss the Middle East. A foretaste of the new politeness was evident in November in Helsinki at the opening of talks on planning of the European Security Conference.

The chief of the West German mission, Detlev Scheel, shook hands with his East German opposite number, Heinz Olxner, and they exchanged small talk.

The new rules call for much more than handshakes. They specify that representatives of the German Democratic Republic are to be treated like representatives "of every other equal, independent state," although "they are also Germans and representatives of a German state."

Bonn's book of etiquette calls for tact and avoidance of confrontation. This last, the rules add, "depends very much" on the attitude of the East German diplomats.

The directive allows Bonn's envoys to include East Germans "in protocol and social intercourse" as well as to see them "on business," as Ambassador Steltzer saw Mr. Bierbach. But it cautions them not to overdo such contacts.

A further hint on social matters recommends that when inviting East German diplomats to parties, the West Germans ought to include a few people from other embassies "insofar as their states have relations" with East Germany.

However, should an East German tell a third party, in the presence of a Bonn diplomat, that the basic treaty between the two German states signed last Dec. 21 means the permanent division of Germany, the directive orders the Bonn man to interrupt with: "Modus vivendi—the German question is still open."

Finally, the rules of etiquette recommended that West German diplomats overseas cease heated competition in cultural affairs with the East Germans by not scheduling simultaneous programs and by inviting the East Germans to West German events.

2 Red Policemen Held

WEST BERLIN, Feb. 1 (AP).—Two East Berlin policemen seized in West Berlin were charged yesterday with illegal usurpation of duties in an alleged attempt to recover the body of an East German man killed in a West Berlin railroad accident, authorities announced.

The East German government officially protested the arrests to the West Berlin Senate and said the incident "impedes frictionless railroad traffic to and from West Berlin as well as inside West Berlin."

After issuing the arrest warrants against the two plainclothesmen who were seized Tuesday night, a West Berlin judge handed down an exemption decree under which the two would be released if each paid bail of 5,000 marks ($1,600).

Authorities said the two transport police traveled to West Berlin to investigate the death of a 28-year-old worker who was run over by an intercity train

Explosive Containers At Sea, U.S. Warns

ROME, Feb. 1 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy in Rome has warned Italian authorities that 36 highly explosive containers with tetraethyl lead residue might be floating in Mediterranean waters near the coasts of Europe.

The containers were lost in the Atlantic some time ago by the U.S. freighter Montevideo of the du Pont company, Wilmington, Del.

The embassy said that the containers were extremely dangerous and could explode if hauled out of the water.

Russian Group Arrives in Cairo

CAIRO, Feb. 1 (UPI).—A Soviet military delegation arrived in Cairo today and presidential adviser Hafez Ismail will visit Moscow next week for talks on the Middle East situation, the Middle East News Agency said.

The visits indicated an improvement in Egyptian-Soviet relations, which have been cool since President Anwar Sadat's expulsion of an estimated 15,000 Russian military advisers in July, political sources said. The Soviet group's visit was the first since the expulsion.

The political sources cautioned that Mr. Sadat's criticism of Egyptian Marxist students in an address to parliament yesterday could cast a new chill on relations with Moscow.

Blacks Face Drink Curb In Rhodesia

Curfew for Africans In Bars for Whites

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—At 7 p.m. tomorrow, Africans will be ordered out of bars and hotels in white areas of Rhodesia under a new drinking curfew.

In the Salisbury region alone, this will mean that after the curfew starts more than 600,000 Africans will have to confine their drinking to beer halls in black communities.

This is the government's second attempt to impose drinking restrictions on Africans. The original regulations, introduced in November, were rejected by the High Court and later by the Appeal Court, on points of law.

The government changed the law.

Challenger Yields

African journalist Justin Nkoka—who contested the validity of the original regulations in the courts—said today: "I have sought legal opinion, and we are not going to challenge the curfew. The government were defeated on points of law, and they went and changed the law, and now there's no way out."

The curfew has been criticized by many other Africans and by some white opposition politicians. The recently formed Rhodesia party attacked it as an example of "petty apartheid" which was driving the races further apart.

The government has given numerous reasons for the curfew. Prime Minister Ian Smith said at a press conference yesterday that many African women had written to thank him for sending their men home early—and sober.

In November, the government said that the curfew was necessary to curb crimes "associated with drinking."

Yet the regulations do not only apply to alcohol. During curfew, Africans are not permitted to have a glass of milk or a soft drink on premises licensed to Europeans.

'White Man's Poison'

The government has also said that it wants to encourage Africans to spend their money in their designated areas, preferably on traditional tribal drinks rather than what Mr. Smith yesterday called "the white man's poison."

The regulations make it an offense for Africans to drink in a white area after 7 p.m. on weekdays, 1 p.m. on Saturdays and at any time on Sundays.

Exceptions are hotels which have a special multiracial permit. There an African can get a drink if he is having a meal, but he is not allowed to drink at the bar or in a lounge.

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PARIS MOVIES

The 'Getaway'—Overdone Blood and Thunder

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss



Steve McQueen in a scene from "The Getaway," directed by Sam Peckinpah.

PARIS, Feb. 1 (IHT).—Crime may not pay, but movies about it do. Time was when screen malefactors were certain to be dealt severe punishment before the final fade-out—either by fate or the law. But in this more permissive day, an increasing number of movie criminals are escaping justice, and often, it would seem, to audience approval.

It is with two such criminals that "The Getaway" (at the Paramount Odéon, Montparnasse, Balzac and Triomphe in English) has to do. The only legal thing about the couple—played by Steve McQueen and Ali MacGraw—is their marriage. He is serving a 10-year sentence when she gets her husband sprung on the understanding that he will participate in a bank robbery. He is as good as his word—a dubious recommendation—but when his comrades in crime betray their intentions of making off with all the loot, he—his little woman at his side—shoots them down and slips over the Mexican border.

Sam Peckinpah has staged the massacre with his familiar Grand Guignol touch. His gaudy violence has been decried in some quarters. The intent is to horrify, but the effect is to stir snickers. Who can keep from laughing when a prop machine gun shoots a ham actor with tomato sauce and the actor grimaces as though seized with an awful bellyache? Let us have more of these ridiculously overdone blood-and-thunder exercises for they are twice as funny as any of the recent comedies.

* * *

"Les Volets Clos" (at the Biarritz 2, among several other theaters), written and directed by Jean-Claude Brialy, has a 1930 brothel in a Brittany coast town as its setting. The scene and the period have been recreated with gentle affection. The slight fable (a sailor jumps ship and finds refuge in the house; during his stay, he bewitches all the girls) is of lace Valentine design. It is a pretty film, pictorially, with its sentimental backward glance. It is done with taste but little dramatic force.

Jacques Charrier, a comedian of easy charm, is the sailor and Marie Bell is the generous, regal madam who might be mistaken for a retired tragedy queen as might her companion-sister (Lucienne Bogaert) who has given up active practice. Among the girls are Marie France Mignal, Arlette Didier, Suzanne Flon, Catherine Allegret and Catherine Rouvel. An odd thing about this pleasure temple is that all the inmates have a madam air.

* * *

There are those who found "Portnoy's Complaint" a marvel of hilarity and there are those who, after wading through the opening chapter and tiring quickly of its anti-hero's onanism, his constipated father and his smothering mother, found it stupefyingly dull and remarkably unfunny.

Though only acquainted with the novel's early pages, it would seem to me that the film version (at the Ermitage in English) has faithfully caught the essence of the original. It begins repulsively and never falls below the faintly sickening. The loathsome boy Portnoy is father to the repugnant man of later years. We have his icky adolescence, his boring manhood and his messy middlenge. Ernest Lehmsn, the director-adaptor, has eased the pain slightly by having a single actor, Richard Benjamin, play Portnoy from his teens to his thirties, sparing us the alternative of having three different actors seeking to be as disgusting as possible. It is unlikely that "Portnoy's Complaint" will please people here with its all-American quips about head-shrinkers and the like and its tawdry eroticism. Credit French taste.

* * *

"Rosa, Je T'Aime" (which has reopened the refurbished Studio de l'Etoile) is a beguiling arrival from Israel—it was first seen at the 1972 Cannes Festival (IHT, May 12, 1972). It tells of a young, childless widow who is obliged by ancient religious law to either marry her brother-in-law or remain single. Her brother-in-law at the time of her husband's death is only 10 years old so he has a long wait. Moshe Mizrahi is a young director of fine intelligence and artistic sensitivity. He was trained in France and worked here as an assistant to the late Jacques Becker. He shows admirable skill and resourcefulness in his treatment of this simple tale, recounting it with quiet humor and a wistful charm so that its sweetness never grows mawkish. He has obtained a shining performance from Gabi Otterman as the child fiancé and a sound one from Michal Bat-Adam as the prospective bride. Here is a miniature comedy drama of delightful freshness and wide appeal.

* * *

The two Italian imports in town this week are disappointing. Marco Bellocchio's "Nel Nome del Padre" ("Au nom du Père" in French), an overwrought account of a student rebellion in an oppressive religious boarding school, was seen on the anti-festival program in Venice last fall. Bellocchio's first full-length film, "I Pugni in Tasca" (Hands in the Pocket) marked the arrival of a brilliant new talent, but his new work fails to fulfill the promise of his startling debut. He has been unable to state his ideas clearly and the action of his scenario is utterly unconvincing, seeming to picture the happenings in a madhouse rather than a revolution against crumbling academic tyranny. The result is empty sound and fury and outlandish caricature.

* * *

"'Tis a Pity She's a Whore" (at the Marbeuf in Italian)—the title "Addio Fratello Crudele" is Giuseppe Patroni Griffi's attempt to distill a motion picture from the 17th-century tragedy of incest and revenge by John Ford. Visually it is very fetching and visually—with Olivier Tobias making a handsome Giovanni and Charlotte Rampling making a beautiful Annabella—it has been well cast. Both these British players have been dubbed into Italian and their acting and everyone else's is a mere posturing for striking camera compositions. The power of the play has evaporated and all that remains is a series of Renaissance tableaux.

Snacking Around Frankfurt

By Irving Marder

FRANKFURT (IHT).—If you found yourself suddenly, through no fault of your own, in Frankfurt, that in itself need be no reason for despondency. Not exactly a byword for Gracious Living, it neither swings nor jumps; it rolls lumpily onward, as it has for at least a thousand years, to a broken rhythm in which the notes of technological discord seem progressively louder. To a foreign—or even a domestic—visitor, the city presents a grim face, and the kind of stolidity that is conjured up for most people by the word "Hessian." But even the Hessian countenance has been known to break up into a wary grin. There are a few fissures in the monolith, if you look closely enough. Here and there, a few quiet (or even noisy) pleasures to be had. It's possible to eat and drink well in Frankfurt, to hear good music performed very well, to see both classic and avant-garde stage works performed ably and with panache.

The city's cafés and restaurants can be divided into three groups, two of them traditional and one modern. Arriving by train in the city's center, the visitor would be struck first, and hardest, by those establishments that, for many people, make the most lasting impression: The beer-and-music halls. The rowdy Bahnhof-Viertel facing the main railroad station, where these places are thickest on the ground, is much like any metropolitan area close to any big train station—but bigger and brassier than most. Among the best-known of Frankfurt's beer halls is Maier Gustl's, on Münchner Strasse, a Hessian version of a Bavarian *Bierstube mit Musik*. The jollity is compulsory here. It's all knobby knees, Lederhosen, and paunchy waiters eager to drop a pinch of snuff on the back of your hand, Bavarian-style.

New Order

A fair example of the newer order in Frankfurt is a place called the Mövenpick, on the Opernplatz across from the bombed-out shell of the old opera house. The Mövenpick, part of a chain, is a German version of a Paris-style "American" drugstore. A typical item on the menu is a club sandwich, which costs about 5 marks and is quite good; with a beer or a milk shake it could make a light meal. The waiter looked blank when somebody asked for a Dubonnet. He returned to say that the barman had heard of it but didn't have any. A gin-and-tonic was no problem at all, though.

The other category of pleasure dome to be found in Frankfurt is the old-fashioned coffee house. And part of the pleasure here comes, doubtless, from the realization that places like this are doomed: They are the velvet-lined redoubts of a vanishing Old Guard. *The Mittel-Europa coffee* house grew from the same roots as the Paris café, but the coffee house, at its best, seems to have kept a purer form while the café has gone off in another, more garishly lighted, direction. The coffee house was a club, social center and reading room as well as a "café," and many in Frankfurt still offer an array of magazines and newspapers, hung on poles, for the use of their patrons.

One of the best—and certainly the best-known—coffee houses in Frankfurt is the Café Kranzler, *facing the historic central square* called the Hauptwache. The most surprising thing about the Kranzler, perhaps, is that it dates not from 1790 or thereabouts but from 1951. But its *parent* establishment—that's another story. The first Café Kranzler was opened in Berlin, in 1825, on Unter den Linden (where else?) by Johann Georg Kranzler a "Kaiserliche Hofkonditor" (confectioner and pastry cook with an imperial warrant). Kranzler was Viennese—he came, actually, from a suburban town near Vienna—and his cafés (there are several others) echo the founder's origin.

The Ambiance

To say that the Kranzler's stock-in-trade is distilled gemütlichkeit would be to over-simplify. It offers (in addition to coffee that could be better and pastry, especially cheesecake, that couldn't) an ambiance that is quite different, in a subtle way, from that of a top-class Paris café—Fouquet's, say. One physical difference is that, in contrast to Paris, the patrons themselves are not on display: The windows are draped. For this reason, perhaps, they seem to enjoy themselves more, with scant thought of whether they are projecting the desired image of world-weary sophistication. The café's interior is very handsome—the style, at an uninformed guess, is something between baroque and Biedermeier. The service is faultless, the prices reasonable. As for the clientele, there are fewer older people than one might expect. Many young-*ish matrons, often with teenaged* daughters, a number of young men, a child or two lunging around with his mother in pursuit, everyone dressed a bit more formally than in a comparable Paris café.

The Scene

The Kranzler begins to fill up most afternoons at around 4:30. A pair of well-preserved statuesque blondes, in well-preserved, full-length mink, make a regal, rather dramtic, entrance, but nobody stares. Young white-coated waiters, and black-and-white-uniformed waitresses, flit among the tables, laden with slabs of Schwarzwalder Kirschtorte, dark-chocolate Sachertorte, Apfelkuchen drowned in whipped cream, silver pots of coffee and chocolate. Somewhere, out of sight in one of the bays of the huge room, a Palm Court-type string orchestra begins to play softly—a Lehar medley from "The Land of Smiles," other bittersweet evergreens from "Countess Maritza," "The Count from Luxembourg," Offenbach, Romberg.

Near the center of the room there is a broad winding staircase, all white marble and gleaming brass, leading to a gallery. And down it at any moment, you are convinced, as the invisible orchestra, hitting its stride, swings into the "Merry Widow" waltz—will come a vision of loveliness in white organdy, to be met by a hussar in a red-and-gold uniform who has been waiting for two-and-a-half acts to deliver his big line: "Madame, you have made me the happiest of men..."

Russia, Australia In Ballet Exchange

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Soviet and Australian officials today signed an agreement providing for summer visits of the Australian Ballet to the Soviet Union and Leningrad's Kirov Ballet Company to Australia.

Under the agreement, the Australian company will perform in Moscow and Odessa for three weeks beginning Aug. 4 and the Kirov company in all Australian state capitals for two and one-half months beginning July 17.

Experts Still Disagree on 'Odalisque'

By John L. Hess

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The naked young lady known as the "Odalisque in Gray" is back from Paris with her name under a cloud, but it is by no means certain that *she is no longer pure.*

Thomas P. F. Hoving, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, told The New York Times early this month that the painting known for more than a century as the Ingres "Odalisque en Grisaille" was not by Ingres. Theodore Rousseau, the curator in chief, added that it was he who had first suspected the painting, and he pointed to a mark on a photograph of the picture, which he identified as the monogram of the artist's assistant, Armand Cambon.

This was the reason—and the only reason—that the picture was sent to the Wildenstein Gallery in Paris for a year of expertise, they said.

But Lewis Goldenberg, president of Wildenstein & Co., declared yesterday: "We're still not certain at this point." He recalled that the painting had "a marvelous provenance"—meaning that its history, dating from Ingres's lifetime, was exceedingly well documented—"and you just can't dismiss it."

"It's one of those things that will be debated for years," he said.

Mr. Goldenberg had been reluctant to talk about the affair, but finally confirmed that the picture had arrived from Kennedy International Airport and would be delivered to the museum, with a bill for handling costs.

He estimated that the picture, if confirmed as an Ingres, was worth $750,000 to $1 million, and if found to be by Cambon would still be worth $100,000. He said it had been insured in transit at $50,000. He would give no explanation for the disparity.

Scholars consulted by The Times said it had long been deemed possible that the "Odalisque," while definitely from the studio of Ingres, might have been done or at least finished by a student under the master's direction. Cambon, his assistant, could conceivably have wielded the brush, they granted.

John Connolly, an assistant professor at Reed College in Oregon who published a paper on Ingres recently, defends the painting, however. He said the mark identified by the chief curator as Cambon's monogram was in fact a notation representing a spout that appears in the "Grande Odalisque" in the Louvre. In Mr. Connolly's opinion, the Metropolitan's painting was a preparatory study for the Louvre version.

"It certainly is my opinion that it is genuine," he said.

WE ARE ASKED TO ANNOUNCE the death, on January 28th, 1973, of

MADAME DAVID M. VAN BUUREN

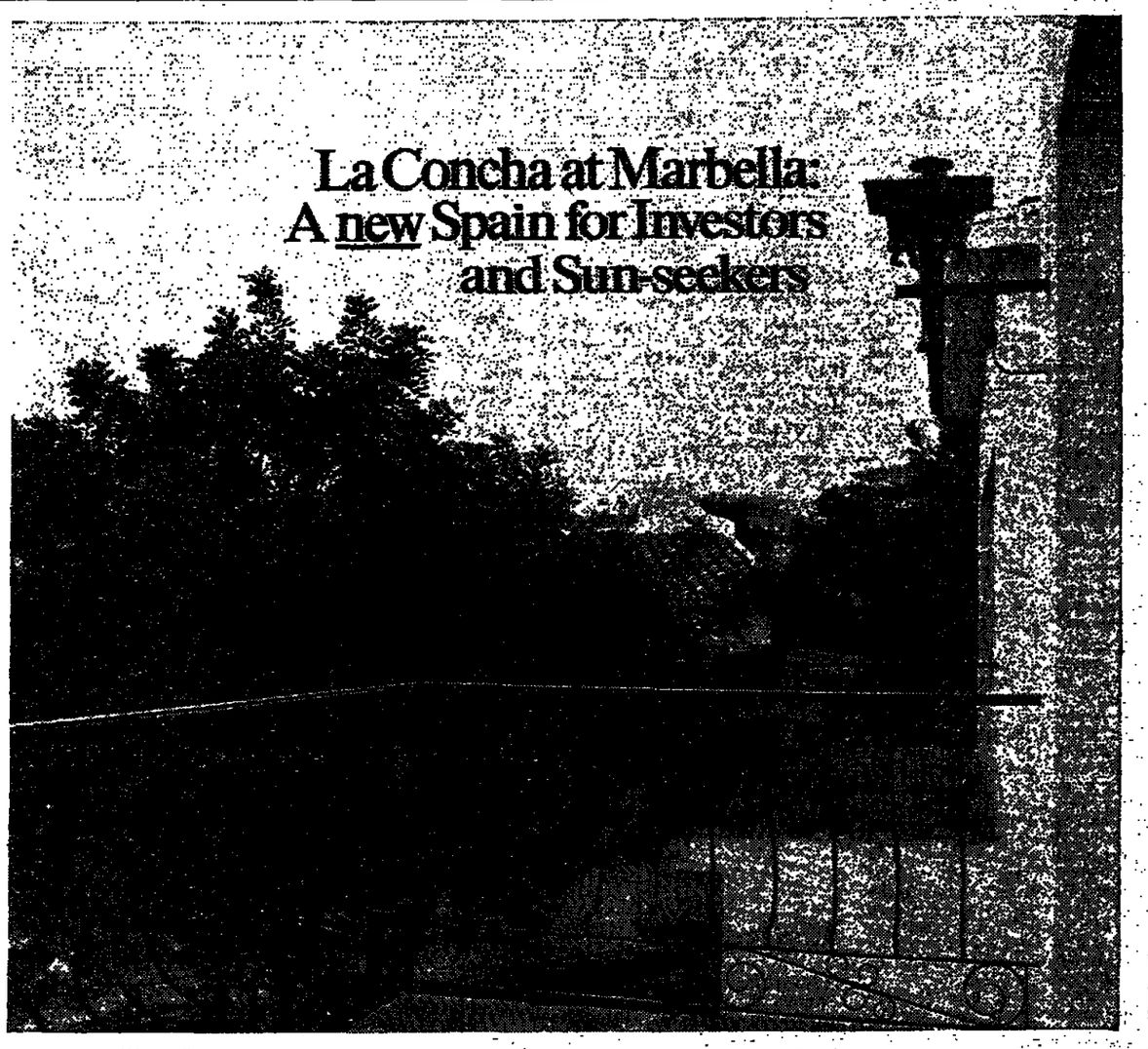
Née ALICE PIETTE

CHEVALIER DE L'ORDRE DE LEOPOLD II.
MEDAILLE DE LA RECONNAISSANCE BELGE.

On behalf of:
Madame Maurice PIETTE, widow, her sister-in-law.
Madame S. URBAIN-PIETTE, widow, and her children.
Madame Alice PIETTE, her nieces,
Monsieur et Madame Johan H. G. FRANCO, her nephew and niece,
Mademoiselle Sophie VAN LIERDE,
Monsieur Marcel DEVLEMINCK, her faithful servants
and her loving friends.

Interment in the family vault at the Uccle Cemetery (Verrewinkel), THURSDAY, February 1st, 1973.

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SPAIN: Spain still remains the best value on the market... still has the edge over its rivals for price and availability in terms of travel time and cost. It remains one of the cheapest places to live when one actually gets there.

LA CONCHA: La Concha lies on the Costa del Sol in the very south of Spain. It is set about five kilometres from the (Marbella) coast in the foothills of the Sierra de Ronda and underneath the spectacular peak of the La Concha mountain that dominates this stretch of the coast... In terms of location, quality of building and the plans for entertainment, etc, it has everything in its favour.

As Britain's Financial Times notes, Spain "still remains the best value on the market". But something quite exciting is starting to happen in Spain today which can increase its potential even further. It's something quite important to a good many people, whether their interest – and yours – is in the sun and the sea for investment... or holidays... or current or eventual retirement.

What's the news? Simply that an entirely new *phase* of growth in tourism and property is now underway in Spain – and an entirely new *kind* of growth. With the shoreline and cities and towns of the most-desired Costa del Sol tending to get crowded and noisy, prestige areas of the immediate future are starting to spring up in the foothills of the nearby mountains. And with good reason, for that's where the air is still fresh and clean... the year-'round weather is more kindly and dependable... and the views are infinitely more spectacular.

(At La Concha, for example, the outlook is over vast and beautiful Lake Concepcion... down the hillside and along the valley of the Rio Verde... past the civilised town of Marbella and its endless vistas of beaches... and out over the Mediterranean Sea to a magnificent horizon encompassing the profile of Gibraltar and the Atlas Mountains of Africa beyond.)

What La Concha is, and why it is making news today

La Concha, will be divided into three different areas: the resort, the residential areas set around the four village centres, and the single unit building sites...

The resort area will cover about 15 acres, and... will contain 170 (apartments) in a variety of small low-rise buildings (of traditional Andalusian architecture)... The units vary in size from 583 square feet to 1,076 square feet and contain a living/dining room, bedroom, bathroom, terrace and a tiny kitchenette.

The units are all sold freehold but then are leased back to the developers... who guarantee an annual return of 15% of the purchase price payable quarterly from the time of purchase whether the units have been occupied or not. If the buyer wants to use his unit for a holiday he is allowed to do so for two weeks each year at no charge and with meals and the usual resort facilities free. But if he does this, his rental income is reduced for that year from 15 to 12%.

There is also a re-purchase plan under which the developer has the option of buying back the unit on the fifth anniversary of the date of original purchase (but only if the owner wishes to sell, of course). He will do so at 40% above the original purchase price. So a $12,800 unit would be re-purchased for $16,000. With the rental income of 15% and the 40% re-purchase profit, the buyer in five years will have made a total profit of (well over) 100%. Alternatively, you may sell to anyone else besides the developer at any higher market value then applicable."

The resort and health spa: only one of its kind on the coast

"One aspect of the development... not yet mentioned should prove to be one of its main attractions. The first area is officially called the Resort Spa area. The spa—a health and beauty centre – will be the only one of its kind on the coast... Acupuncture, mud therapy, hydrotherapy, slimming, dieting, massage and cosmetic therapy and many others are among the treatments planned. It seems... an ideal solution for a happy holiday on this part of the coast. One can run riot in the flesh pots for a couple of days, return to base to be revived and fortified before returning to the exotic pleasures of Marbella and district.

In fact it will not be necessary to leave La Concha to seek entertainment. Recreational facilities planned include swimming, tennis, riding, archery, clay pigeon shooting, badminton, etc, all based on a country club.

In another article reporting on La Concha Terry Mahon commented additionally on Marbella in The Times of London: "*Marbella itself has seen a great many* changes since Prince Alfonso Hohenlohe and his friends first put it on the map through their Marbella Club. The area now boasts six golf courses with at least two more to come, tennis clubs galore (including Lew Hoad's tennis centre in the hills above Fuengirola), a gem of a private marina capable of dealing with more than 900 boats of varying sizes and shapes – and as if that were not enough, plans are now afoot for a racecourse."

You are invited to be our guest to see it for yourself

It is axiomatic, of course, that those individuals who participate in the easiest stage of any project stand to buy the most favourably in regard to both price and location, and to profit the most in terms of both money and personal pleasure.

Whether your interest is in the investment-oriented apartment described above, or in a terrace house in one of the village centres, or in a building site for your own villa, La Concha invites you to be its guest in the near future on a regularly-scheduled jet flight to Spain to see the project and area for yourself and to sample its delights – and to inspect the unusually high quality of the considerable amount of construction already completed and ready for occupancy. And to learn all the details, such as the specifics of the generous time payment plans available.

Should you decide to become a property owner, the complete cost of your holiday/business trip will be absorbed by La Concha. But this should not weight heavily in your consideration, for Spain is neither expensive to get to nor to stay in. What does matter to you, we believe, is that there is no purchase obligation involved whatever, and there will be no unwanted super-salesmanship.

FREE - a Press Kit which tells you the entire story - with complete objectivity.

La Concha and the "new" Spain have been extensively reported in the press of late. Feature stories have appeared in Britain's Financial Times, and The Times, in addition to other publications.

These stories represent a mini-course in evaluating and buying *any* property in Spain, in addition to telling you in an entirely straight-forward and objective way about La Concha.

For example, you'll discover who should and who should not consider ownership of an overseas home. What are the legal guarantees for the buyer in the matter of guaranteed return. What is genuine, *net* guaranteed income – and how to differentiate it from the advertising gimmick which one finds "too often in Spain."

You'll receive a "Press Kit" containing all these reviews in their entirety, without editing of any kind, if you return the Invitation Form below at this time. This, we believe, is the best and most helpful way for us to supplement our own descriptive and illustrative material on Spain, the Costa del Sol, Marbella and La Concha, which we shall also be pleased to send you.

LA CONCHA INTERNATIONAL ANSTALT

Another project by Marketing Management International SA

To: La Concha International Anstalt, Avenida Ricardo Soriano 29, Marbella, Spain.

An Invitation

We invite you to receive, without obligation or cost, full information about the important and diversified property ownership and investment opportunities available to you at this time at La Concha at Marbella, on Spain's Costa del Sol. Please complete this coupon now and post it to: La Concha International Anstalt, Avenida Ricardo Soriano 29, Marbella, Spain.

Name_____

Address_____

HTLC1

Bundesbank Is Forced To Buy More Dollars

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Feb. 1.—The West German federal bank was forced to intervene to support a slipping dollar on the Frankfurt money exchange today.

It was the first time since last June that the Bundesbank had to act, and reports said that the bank bought some $150 million to $350 million to keep the dollar at the intervention point of 3.15 deutsche marks.

The action follows by nine days the Swiss decision not to support the dollar, which set off a new round of international pressure against the currency. It also set off new speculation here that a decision would be soon coming on whether to float the mark—but the speculation is still being officially denied.

The dollar has been steadily slipping on international exchanges ever since the Swiss move, and the experts considered it only a matter of time before the Bundesbank had to intervene. Central banks in France, Holland and Belgium have been forced to step in during recent days.

The German intervention came despite new and tougher measures to control credit which came into effect today and which the Germans calculate will reduce money available for lending by 2 billion DM. Another similar tight money move is scheduled for April 1.

The new insecurity is traced here to the persistent U.S. balance-of-trade problems, plus the attraction of the booming German economy. New industrial orders are running considerably above expectations, and trade figures for the past year showed an extremely healthy balance.

The Bundesbank executive council held its regular meeting in Frankfurt today but took no measures to stop the inflow of dollars. The bankers apparently consider the present pressure to be a temporary phase and think the dollar will recover on its own, said one banking expert in Frankfurt.

[A Finance Ministry spokesman told Reuters that the Bundesbank's support of the dollar demonstrates that the bank will defend the lower intervention point. He termed the support operation today as small-scale.]

© Los Angeles Times.

Fed Reportedly Sells DM

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—The mark broke through its ceiling in hectic foreign exchange dealings here despite reported sales of DM by the Federal Reserve. Sources said that the Fed apparently entered the market at just about the time the markets in Europe closed.

Falls Below Floor

FRANKFURT, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—The dollar closed at 3.1495 DM here today, matching the record low closing quote set July 13, 1972.

Dealers said the closing quote below the mandatory intervention point of 3.15 DM was possible because the Bundesbank closes its activities in the market at 4 p.m., leaving the dollar unsupported for the rest of the day. They pointed out that the dollar had fallen to its low for the day of 3.1485 DM shortly before the close.

The dollar was also getting central bank support elsewhere in Europe.

Dealers estimated that the Belgian national bank absorbed between $40 million and $60 million and the Dutch central bank about $5 million. The central banks in Denmark, Sweden and France were thought to have absorbed relatively small amounts, possibly about $100 million between them.

The wave of dollar selling started just before central banks were closing for the day, so apparently the amounts they had to absorb were relatively small.

In Tokyo, the Bank of Japan bought an estimated $80 million as the dollar remained pinned against the central bank's voluntary intervention level of 301.10 yen throughout the day. It was the first time in a month that the bank has had to enter the market as a substantial buyer of the U.S. currency.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 1, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.38995	2.3.16
Belg. fr. (A)	43 60-.65	43.75-.80
Belg. fr. (B)	43.80-.92	43 80-.93
Deutsche mark	3.1495	3.1570
Escudo	26.60-.70	26.61-.68
Fr. fr. (A)	4.9900-.9925	5 0225-75
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0005-.01225	5.0230-50
Guilder	3.1730-55	3.1610-50
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	606-611	605-615
Lira (B)	561.00-.75	561.50-.75
Peseta	63.45-.46	63.45-.46
Schilling	22.79-.83	22.85-.95
Sw. krona	4.7040-60	4.7040-60
Swiss franc	2.59-.60	2.62-.63
Yen	300.80-301	301.13

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Italy Revises 2-Tier Mart For Tourists

ROME, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Foreign tourists visiting Italy will benefit by bringing as much money as possible in bank notes rather than travelers checks, under new foreign exchange regulations which came into force today.

Foreigners will be able to exchange their bank notes at a more favorable rate than hitherto, as they will benefit from the rate in force on the "financial" foreign exchange market, where the lira is allowed to float freely.

But travelers checks will continue to be exchanged at the official "commercial rate," which is maintained within fixed limits by the Bank of Italy.

Today, for example, one dollar could purchase 610 lire or more on the "financial" market, whereas on the commercial market it could only purchase 581 lire.

The main purpose of the measure was to close a loophole in Italy's 10-day-old two-tier foreign exchange system, by which it was possible for Italian tourists to make a quick profit by changing lire into a foreign currency here at one rate and then changing this money back into lire abroad at a more favorable rate.

The exchange rate for tourism—with the exception of checks—will from today be governed by the "financial" market, rather than by the fixed "commercial" market as before. In addition, the amount of money an Italian tourist is allowed to take out of the country has been halved from one million lire to 500,000 lire (about $840).

The measures are intended to further curb the outflow of speculative capital from Italy, which according to one official survey published today, totalled 2,000 billion lire in 1973.

Swiss Reserves Rise

ZURICH, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss National Bank's currency reserves totaled 10.412 billion francs at the end of January, up 1.65 billion francs from Jan. 23, the bank said today. The increase resulted from short-term dollar-franc swaps with commercial banks, the central bank said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Burmah Buys Getty Units in Europe

Burmah Oil Co. of Britain has acquired all the European oil marketing subsidiaries of Getty Oil Co., of the United States. The companies are mainly concerned with the marketing of lubricants under the Veedol brand name. The main companies involved are: Veedol Oil GmbH; Huiles Veedol France and Lubrificanti Veedol, of Italy. Distributorships in most other European and some Middle East countries are also included. The marketing of Veedol products through the acquired companies and distributors will be continued. A spokesman for Burmah says the acquisition will increase its share of the European market by about 3 percent.

Opel Raises Domestic Prices

Adam Opel, second-largest West German automobile producer and a fully-owned subsidiary of General Motors, is raising prices for the local market by an average 5.7 percent. The increase will take effect next Monday and cover the entire model range. Some accessories will also become more expensive. Spokesmen for the other big German automobile producers including Ford Werke, Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz all agree that price increases for their products in the near future "appear inevitable."

Gulf & Western in Tender Offer

Gulf & Western Industries will make a tender offer for 3.8 million shares of Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea at $20 each. Gulf already owns over a million shares of A&P bought during the past year, and the tender offer would give Gulf 19 percent of A&P stock. The tender offer expires on Feb. 13.

Gelsenberg Has Big Loss

Gelsenberg AG had a substantial operational loss in 1972 and extraordinary income will only be sufficient to show a no-profit, no-loss result. Because of this loss, it will be impossible for Gelsenberg, a West German oil and chemical company, to pay a dividend for 1972, the firm says.

AEG to Pay Same Dividend

The managing board of AEG Telefunken will propose the payment of an unchanged dividend of 10 percent for 1972. The proposal will be put to the company's supervisory board in April. AEG issued the statement in response to bourse rumors that it was planning to reduce its 1972 payout. Its stock fell 4.50 deutsche marks to 146 marks on the Frankfurt bourse Wednesday as a result of the dividend rumor.

Siemens' Net Rises 72.7% During Year

MUNICH, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—Siemens AG said today worldwide net income in fiscal 1972 rose 72.7 percent to 411 million deutsche marks from 238 million DM in fiscal 1971.

Bernhard Plettner, chairman, declined to project profit for the year ending Sept. 30, but other executives said net profit of 480 million DM for the current year is a "very careful estimate."

Noting that the profit-sales ratio was 2.7 percent last year, Mr. Plettner said the company hopes to increase the ratio 0.3 percentage point to 0.4 point annually "until we return to the 3.9 percent ratio of fiscal 1964."

In the first quarter of the current year, Siemens's world-wide profit was 91 million marks, while sales rose 16 percent from the year-earlier quarter. Comparative figures are not available, Mr. Plettner said.

The first quarter profit-sales ratio was 3.6 percent, he added.

At a press conference, Mr. Plettner said Siemens expects worldwide sales to rise 10 percent in fiscal 1973 to near 15.9 billion DM. For fiscal 1972 Siemens reported sales of 15.86 billion DM.

Siemens's order backlog at the end of the first quarter was 13.2 billion DM, up from 12.2 billion DM three months earlier, Mr. Plettner said.

BAT Profit Rises

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—Profit rose 6 percent at British-American Tobacco Co. in the year ended Sept. 30, the company said today.

BAT said net profit was £77.99 million, up from £73.6 million in 1971. Turnover increased to £2.04 billion from £1.85 billion the previous year.

The company declared a dividend of 5 1/2 pence, making the total for the year 13 pence, up from 12 1/2 pence. Directors also declared a first interim dividend for the current year of 3 1/4 pence compared with 3 3/4 a year earlier.

The reduced payout does not indicate the total for the year will be cut, the company noted.

Profit at General Motors Up By 16 Percent During Year

DETROIT, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—General Motors Corp. net profit rose 15.8 percent last year to a record $2.2 billion, up from $1.9 billion in 1971, the company reported today.

Sales rose to $30.4 billion from $28.3 billion the previous year.

GM said its earnings were equivalent to $7.51 a share, up from $6.72 a share.

Indicated earnings for the fourth quarter were $630 million, or $2.32 a share, up from $542 million, or $1.88 a share, in the same quarter a year earlier.

Sales rose to an indicated $8.784 billion from $7.304 billion in the same quarter of 1971.

Reporting 1972 sales and earnings beat a 1955 record, GM said "increased sales of more top-of-the-line models and optional equipment" were a big boost.

Also cited for the rise was "increased sales volume, reflecting the strength of the economy."

"Also, improved operating efficiencies as a result of continued cost-reduction efforts and a sustained high level of capacity utilization contributed significantly to the improvement, despite the adverse effects of local strikes which caused a production loss of about 308,000 units," GM said.

Monsanto Net

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1 (IHT).—Monsanto Co.'s net income rose 48 percent in the fourth quarter and 30 percent during the whole of 1972, the company said today.

Reporting unaudited figures, Monsanto said net profit for the fourth quarter was $23.9 million, or 68 cents a share, up from $16.1 million, or 44 cents a share, in the 1971 quarter.

Earnings for the year rose to $122 million, or $3.49 a share, from $93.7 million, or $2.65 a share, in 1971.

Sales in the quarter were $523.5 million, up from $492 million in the year-earlier period, and for the year totaled $2.23 billion, compared with $2.09 billion in 1971.

Monsanto said the increased profit for the year was due to a number of factors. These included higher sales gains; improved capacity utilization and product mix; relatively stable selling prices; penetration of new markets and effective cost control programs.

For 1972 Monsanto made provision for projected cost overruns on several construction projects under way by its wholly-owned subsidiary Monsanto Enviro-Chem Systems Inc. The overrun projections resulted in a total charge of $5.3 million against net income for 1972, of which $2.6 million was charged against net income for the fourth quarter.

The company indicated that based on current projections it has provided fully for all anticipated cost overruns at Enviro-Chem and knows of no current contract commitment of this subsidiary that would unfavorably affect future net income.

Continental Airlines

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	365.9	331.6
Profits (millions)	9.2	8.4
Per Share	0.75	0.73

Continental Oil

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	3,689.1	N.A.
Profits (millions)	170.2	140.1
Per Share	3.38	2.78

Dow Chemical

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	642.1	517.0
Profits (millions)	43.6	36.0
Per Share	0.95	0.79
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,403.7	2,052.7
Profits (millions)	189.0	154.4
Per Share	4.14	3.40

Duke Power

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	508.2	451.5
Profits (millions)	80.37	77.85
Per Share*	1.69	1.88

*More shares outstanding in '72 than '71.

Eaton

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	325.0	287.1
Profits (millions)	19.2	18.6
Per Share	1.03	1.00
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,320.	1,040.
Profits (millions)	70.4	57.0
Per Share	3.78	3.06

Greyhound

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	773.1	680.7
Profits (millions)	18.26*	18.03
Per Share Loss	0.43	0.44
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,912.4	2,772.4
Profits (millions)	70.10*	70.54
Per Share Loss	1.67	1.76

*Excludes extraordinary loss of $3.3 million, or 3 cents a share.

Johns-Manville

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	796.3	696.3
Profits (millions)	49.27	46.20
Per Share	2.66	2.49

Sun Oil

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	555.0	450.0
Profits (millions)	47.0	41.0
Per Share	1.08	.90
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,940.0	1,840.0
Profits (millions)	155.0	152.0
Per Share	3.41	3.26

Austria Drops Bank Chief

VIENNA, Feb. 1 (WP).—Wolfgang Schmitz, Austria's chief monetary policy maker in recent years and a leading figure in the development of working relations between bankers of Communist nations and the West, was replaced yesterday as president of the Austrian central bank.

The Socialist party of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky refused to reappoint Mr. Schmitz, a member of the opposition People's party, for the customary second five-year term. Although the government gave no reason for dropping him, well informed financial sources here attribute it to personality clashes between Mr. Schmitz, 49, and 34-year-old Finance Minister Hannes Androsch.

There have been no serious policy differences between Mr. Schmitz and the Kreisky regime, apart from Mr. Schmitz's occasionally voiced concern about the adequacy of the government's anti-inflation measures.

Mr. Schmitz is to be replaced by Hans Kloss, also a member of the opposition party and the bank's number-two man under Mr. Schmitz. Mr. Kloss, who is 67, is a former deputy executive director of the World Bank.

The government has officially described the move as a routine decision to change personnel at the expiration of Mr. Schmitz's term.

Canada Bank Chief

OTTAWA, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—Gerald K. Bouey was named today governor of the Bank of Canada, succeeding Louis Rasminsky, who retired yesterday. Mr. Bouey previously was senior deputy governor, the number two position in the central bank.

U.S. Banks Lift Brokers' Loan Rates

Move Usually Prelude To Rise in Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The nation's largest banks, faced with soaring loan demand and rising money costs, are quietly raising their lending rates and tightening up significantly the terms and conditions of the loans they are negotiating.

Despite pressure from Washington to hold the line on lending rates, the major banks in New York City and Chicago—with the sole exception of Manufacturers Hanover Trust here—have increased the rates they charge on loans to stockbrokers to 6 1/4 percent or even higher from 6 percent.

None of the increases, which began on Jan. 18, have been announced.

Investors Affected

Stockbrokers typically calculate the interest they charge for margin loans on the cost of funds, so that the rate increase posted by the banks will mean higher borrowing costs for thousands of investors who have margin accounts.

Furthermore, changes in the brokers' loan rate have typically been a prelude to moves in the prime rate of the banks, which is the minimum charge on loans to the most creditworthy corporate borrowers.

[Chase Manhattan Bank executive vice-president Charles E. Piero said today he expects the prime rate to move to 6 1/2 percent "relatively soon." AP-Dow Jones reported. He forecast that this rate could be reached within a month, and certainly before mid-year.

[Mr. Piero told a press conference that the prime rate is significantly out of line with other short-term interest rates. Only pressure by the Fed had kept the prime rate from moving upward in recent weeks, he said.

Wall Street Prices Fall Sharply on Wide Front

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The specter of higher interest rates turned a moderately weak stock market into a near-rout on the New York Stock Exchange today.

It was a market that changed its complexion dramatically during the day. Prices continued yesterday's blue-chip rally in the first hour of trading, sending the Dow Jones industrial average ahead by 6 at 11 a.m.

From that point the market began to react to an assortment of its current chronic woes, among them the misgiving over Phase 3 and weakness of the dollar in European monetary markets.

By 2 p.m., the Dow was behind by nearly 7. Then came the word from Chase Manhattan Bank forecasting an increase shortly in the 6 percent prime rate and saying it possibly could go as high as 6 1/2 percent within the next month.

As a result, the Dow registered a break of 13.24, finishing at 985.78.

This meant an aggregate swing in the Dow—from the morning's sketchy optimism to the afternoon's deepening pessimism—of more than 19 points.

Some Wall Street observers felt that the market over-reacted to the prospect of increased prime rates—which have been predicted repeatedly.

Instead, it was the surprise nature of Chase's forthright comments at a monthly press luncheon that apparently unsettled an already nervous market.

Observers made the point, however, that although interest rates were due for a rise, it did not mean that a money crunch necessarily would develop. They reasoned that money would remain available, although at higher rates. A crunch depends upon two factors: The high cost of credit and the lack of money supply.

The raw data on the NYSE attested to today's sharp sell-off as volume rose to 20.87 million shares from the previous 14.87 million shares. More than 1,000 issues fell in price.

General Motors fell 2 to 75 1/4. After the market closed, the nation's number one car maker reported record sales and earnings for the year.

Other point-sized losers included Chrysler, down 2 3/8 to 36 1/4; Ford, 3 3/4 to 70 1/2; IBM, 6 1/2 to 429; Burroughs, 5 1/4 to 219 3/4; Texas Instruments, 5 1/4 to 182; Walt Disney, 6 to 100 5/8; Du Pont, 2 3/8 to 172 3/8; Standard Oil of California, 1 1/2 to 87 1/2; Xerox, 2 3/4 to 151, and Polaroid, 2 5/8 to 105.

Getty Oil lost 3 1/2 to 102 1/2. It sold all its European marketing subsidiaries to Burmah Oil for an undisclosed price.

Superior Oil, however, climbed 6 to 328, and Eastman Kodak 1 5/8 to 142 1/2.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.15 to 25.66, while declines outnumbered advances, 656 against 256. Turnover was 4.32 million shares, compared with 3.67 million yesterday.

Penn Central Seeks More Aid From U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—Penn Central Transportation Co. trustees said today the railroad will require $600 million in government assistance for railroad improvements between 1973-1976.

The trustees told district judge John P. Fullam, who is presiding over the railroad's bankruptcy proceedings, that it should be understood $ 300 million more of government assistance might be necessary after 1976 to achieve reorganization.

The report itemized essential spending for upgrading the railroad's plant and services totalling $1.624 billion over the three-year period. Penn Central expects to provide about $1.008 billion of the total required.

The trustees proposed a reduction in the present network from 20,000 miles down to 15,000 miles in 1976. On this basis the net operating loss would be reduced from an estimated $157.2 million in 1973 to $1.1 million in 1976. The cumulative loss over that period would be $319.6 million.

Bank of Sark Attorney Guilty of Fraud

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP-DJ).—The attorney for the Bank of Sark, which allegedly issued millions of dollars in worthless financial paper, has pleaded guilty to federal wire-fraud charges, according to a spokesman for the U.S. Attorney's office in Miami.

The spokesman said Richard L. Brandom, the Bank of Sark attorney, entered the guilty plea in federal district court in Miami. Sentencing was postponed pending the completion of a pre-sentencing inquiry ordered by the court, the spokesman said.

The Justice Department had charged Brandom with fraudulently inducing four U.S. banks and a major airline to purchase "fictitious and worthless negotiable paper" issued by the Bank of Sark, a one-room office on the Isle of Guernsey off England.

The department described these companies as representing a class of persons and corporations defrauded by Brandom and five other alleged co-conspirators, who were not charged in the government's criminal information.

In a separate count, the department said Brandom and the five individuals used "inflated" financial statements to induce several persons and companies, who were not identified, to purchase stock in First Liberty Mutual Fund Ltd., identified by the department only as having a mailing address in Nassau, the Bahamas. It previously had been reported that the Bank of Sark acted as custodian for First Liberty's assets.

The department said the actual wire fraud occurred when Brandom, in carrying out the "scheme," transmitted information from London to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., through telex wire communications.

The five individuals who were named but not charged by the department are Philip Wilson and Charles E. Brown, who previously have pleaded guilty to conspiracy and mail fraud charges in connection with another Bank of Sark operation; Bernard J. Greenberg, who previously has been charged with fraud and conspiracy involving Bank of Sark operations, and two other individuals not further identified by the department, Jack Martin Axelrod and Samuel J. Wilkinson.



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INFLATION AND INCOME 15%

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February, 1973.

"Dear Investor,
The remarkable progress which the Companies ASL have made in recent years has continued and indeed, continued at an accelerated rate! We achieved record profits in every division of the group last year. Many new manufacturing firms in many countries are asking for our financial and technical assistance. We have a large program of expansion and we are keeping bureaucracy to a very low level through continuous hard work and extensive travel.
We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment can be a minimum of five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred thousands. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are accepted.
We specialize in mergers with pharmaceutical and agricultural feed stuff companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local national company, the native people and we all make money. Our production is ethicals and antibiotics for human and veterinary use. Our top speciality is antibiotic feed grade for the production of meat in 50 days. We need more capital and we invite you to contact us if you are interested in purchasing bonds. Our bonds have the following advantages:
1. A guaranteed 15% income for the first year and 16% for the second year. After two years you can convert them to shares.
2. The income is paid monthly in any desired currency and can be sent anywhere in the world.
3. The ASL-BOND may be cashed in at any time and you will receive back the full amount of your original investment.
4. The income you receive from your ASL-BOND will be tax free. Local governments are granting the taxes for our Company investments, as these are hard currency.
5. The cost of living index rose 8.8 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. (The Financial Times Survey December 1972.)
6. Taking this Survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering mistrusting high income, as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing prices according to the local cost of living index. It is legally permitted.
7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Factories in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals.
Please be kind enough to write us! Thanking you in advance, we remain,
Sincerely,

Dr. Paul ROHRER
President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A."

For prompt delivery and answers write:

ASL A.G./Inc. - Manufacturing Chemists

73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/Switzerland.

All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE January 15, 1973

SEDI
SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE D'INVESTISSEMENTS

Société Anonyme, Luxembourg

US $ 10,000,000

3 1/2% DEBENTURES 1973 - 1985 - 1990

(with an additional interest payable in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan)

BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.

SAIFI SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e	
88	64⅛	AbbtLb	1.10	113	27	73¾	72¼	72¾	—⅞	
52⅝	41½	ACF Ind	2.40	38	12	44½	43	43	—1¼	
78½	13½	AcmeClev	.80	10	14	16½	16½	16½	—	
47¾	21	AcmMk	.50r	12	22	24	23¾	23¾		
14⅜	12⅜	AdamsMi	1.15e	40		13¼	13	13¼		
13⅜	7¼	Ad Mills	.20	13	155	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
49½	26⅝	Addresso	.60	109	12	27⅜	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜	
27	13⅜	Admiral		39	8	15¼	14½	14⅝	—	
7⅞	5⅛	AdmlGrp		284	11	6⅝	6¼	6⅞	— ⅛	
37	7⅜	Aguirre Co		18	42	14¼	14	14⅛	+⅛	
31½	24⅛	AhmansHP		59	9	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛	
× 22⅜	6½	Aileen Inc		64	18	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛	
73¼	53¾	Air Prod	.20b	29	24	74⅜	73⅜	73⅝	— ⅜	
23¾	14⅛	Airco	.80	492	9	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛	
5¾	3	AJ Industries		52	7	5⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛	
35½	25	Alcoa	1a	12	15	28⅝	27⅞	28	+ ⅛	
15	15	Ala Gas	1.10	6	9	16	16	16		
109	102	AlaP	pf8.28	290		107	107	107	+ ⅛	
54½	19½	Alaska Inters		269	17	36	33	33½	—2⅜	
29½	20½	AlbertoC	.32	x28	19	25¼	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛	
17¼	11¾	Albrtsn	.36a	9	12	16¼	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛	
26⅝	17¾	AlcanAlu	.80	45	13	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛	
18⅝	8	AlcoStand	.34	189	8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛	
40½	31¼	AlconLab	.14	58	59	38⅜	38¼	38⅜		
22¼	7½	Alexndrs	.10e	94	7	7¾	7½	7¾		
15	11⅛	AlgAlFd	.24e	40	24	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛	
14⅝	9⅛	AllegCp	.28e	39	11	12¾	12	12⅛		
31⅞	18¾	AllegLudlm	1	24	10	26⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛	
44½	38	AllegLud pf	3	2		41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛	
24⅞	19¾	AllegPw	1.40	154	10	23	2.2⅜	22⅜	— ⅛	
30½	13	AllenGp	1.04r	10	11	16	15½	16	+ ⅛	
24⅛	24⅛	AlliedGd	1.20	407	12	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅛	
45⅜	33½	Allid Mnt	.45b	30	31	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛	
25¼	16⅜	Allied Pd	.68	12	8	19¼	19	19	— ⅛	
56⅝	44	AlliedPd pf	3	1		45¼	45¼	45¼		
39⅝	27¼	AlliedStr	1.40	274	11	34	33¼	33½	— ½	
8¾	4⅛	Allied Super		33	18	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	
15⅝	10⅜	AllisChal	.20e	54	16	10⅞	10½	10⅛	— ⅛	
22⅜	12⅛	AllrgtAut	.48	4	12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛	
19¼	14½	AlphaPI	.16e	2	8	16¼	16¼	16½	— ⅜	
60	38⅞	Alcoa	1.80	183	11	55⅜	53⅞	53⅞	—1¼	
18¼	11⅞	AMBAC	.50	30	12	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛	
30¾	21¼	Amer Es	1.20	1	8	23½	23½	23½		
54¾	39¾	AmHess	.30r	1263	17	42⅞	40¾	42½	+2¼	
91⅝	89½	AmeH	pf3.50	62		94	91	93½	+3	
49¼	29	A AirFlt	.42	87	29	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛	
49⅞	19	Am Airlin		1580	124	19⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅛	
14¼	8⅝	A Baker	.20	210		9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛	
49¼	39⅝	ABrnds	2.29	144	9	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜	
81½	51¼	AmBdcst	1.20	303	17	69	65⅝	65⅝	—1⅞	
51½	43¼	AmBldgM	.28	23	32	46	45½	45½	— ⅜	
35¾	27	Am Can	2.20	167	10	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	— ¼	
23⅛	24½	A Can pf	1.75	7		25⅜	25⅛	25⅛		
9⅛	5½	AmCem	.20r	15	12	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛	
22⅝	22¼	A CemM	2.32	21	10	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛	
21¼	19½	Am Chain	1	6	12	21¾	21	21	— ¼	
37½	21	ACrySug	1.40	5	14	36	36	36	— ¼	
40⅛	28½	A Cyan	1.25	265	13	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜		
28⅛	17⅜	Am Distill	1	7	15	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛	
69¼	43⅜	AmDisTel	.43	23	34	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅛	
11⅜	8⅝	ADualV	.15e	20		9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	
43⅜	12½	ADualV pf	.84a	7		13⅜	13¼	13¼		
32	25¾	AmElPw	1.80	236	11	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛	
4¼	2¼	Am Exp	Ind	9		2⅝	2½	2½		
33⅜	7⅜	Am Exp	pf	2019		8	8	8	— ⅛	
24	16	Am Fin	1.10	20	10	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛	
29	26	A GnBd	2.05e	40		28⅜	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛	
24⅞	20	AGenCv	.73e	23		20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛	
23¼	16	A Gentns	.52	293	8	17½	17½	17¼		
34⅞	28	A Gnln	pf1.80	181		30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛	
17⅜	11⅛	AmHoist	.40b	22	11	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛	
126¼	86	A Home	1.77	199	38	125½	124⅜	124⅝	— ⅛	
55⅝	37⅞	Am Hosp	.27	583	48	48⅝	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛	
14⅛	9	AmInves	.36	16	8	11⅛	11	11⅛		
49⅝	25	A Medical	.12	225	19	29¼	27¼	27¾	— ½	
25⅝	8¼	A Meondr		90	8	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛	
33⅞	27	A MfCix	1.40	119	13	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛	
97	84	AMCix	pf5.25	11		94	93½	93½	+ ½	
13½	6⅜	Am Motors		831	12	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛	
47	34½	ANatas	2.30	82	10	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜	
27	16⅜	Am Seat	.72	5	11	16¼	16½	16⅝	— ¼	
43½	25½	AmShip	.60	2	13	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ¼	
22⅜	17⅜	ASmelt	1.20	218	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛	
54⅜	34¼	AmSoAir	.72	75		51¾	50½	51¼	+ ⅛	
16⅜	10⅛	Am Stand	.40	20	14	17⅞	11	11½	+ ⅜	
65⅞	35¼	A Std	pf4.75	41		59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅜	
41⅞	30⅜	Am Sterll	.52	46	23	33½	32¾	33	— ⅛	
9⅝	5½	AT&T wt		434		8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	
55	41⅝	Am T&T	2.80	1100	17	52⅜	51¾	51⅞	— ⅜	
62⅞	57	Am T&T	pf 4	242		60⅞	60	60⅛	— ⅜	
14½	11⅛	AWatWk	.60	2	7	12½	12¼	12¼		
26⅜	9½	AmesDS	.12e	25	8	9⅜	9¼	9½		
⅛—⅝		14⅜	Ameron	.65	16	7	16½	16¼	16⅜	+
20⅜	9½	AmesDS	.12e	25	7	9⅝	9¼	9½		
22	14¼	Ametek	.62a	63	14	17⅝	16⅝	17	— ⅝	
47⅛	25	AMAF	Inc	258	12	36⅜	36	36⅝	— ⅜	
39¼	25	Amfac	Inc	390	11	26⅝	25½	25⅞	— ⅛	
832	68½	AMP	Inc	69	62	44	120¾	118	119¼	+ ¼
8¾	6½	AmpPgh	.36	2	10	7⅜	7⅞	7⅞		
15⅛	5	Ampex	Corp	276		6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛	
29½	10⅛	Amrep	Corp	168	4	10¼	9⅝	10	— ⅛	
35½	26⅝	Amstar	1.70	22	8	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅜	
10	8⅝	Amstar	pf.68	5		9½	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛	
45¾	35⅜	Amtel	2.40	6	8	40¼	39¾	40	+ ⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	Amtel	.50	13	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
19⅜	13⅜	Anacom	.12e	219	13	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛	
38½	26¼	Anch Hock	1	68	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝		
14½	7¾	Ancorp	.06b	3	8	8	7⅞	8		
59	47¾	AndCla	1.20b	13	9	48¾	48½	48½	+ ⅝	
20⅞	16	Angelica	.10	1067	18	16½	12¾	12¾	—1	
21⅜	12¼	Apache	.32b	30	9	15⅞	15	15⅞	— ⅛	
29	18½	ApcoOil	.89f	124	12	26½	25¼	25¼	— ⅞	
15⅜	5¼	Apeco Cp	.16	138	5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	
31⅞	18	APL Corp		3	10	18⅜	18½	18½		
15	6⅜	Applied Mag		49	18	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛	
187	123½	ARA Svc	1.22	71	32	153	147⅜	147⅜	—2⅜	
22	10½	ArcataN	.14	16	11	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	
25½	21½	ArchDan	.50	5	12	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛	
40⅝	9⅝	Arctic Enrgy		383	6	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—1⅛	
25¾	17⅜	ArlzPSv	1.16	71	9	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜	
33½	16	ArkBest	.80	85	10	23	21¼	21½	— ⅛	
7½	3¾	Arlans Dpt		11		3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛	
24⅛	9½	Arlen RltyDv		181	13	9⅞	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛	
25⅜	18⅜	Armco	stl 1	141	9	23⅛	22½	22½	— ½	
60	52	ArmCk	pf3.75	x60		56	55	55		
31⅜	23⅜	Armc	pf 2.10	37		30⅛	30	30	— ⅛	
44⅞	26¼	Armst	Ck .80	379	16	26½	25¾	26	— ¾	

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
22⅞	15½	RiegelTxt	.90	5	10	19	18½	18⅝	— ¼
25¼	15½	Rio Grnd	.60	101	6	16	15⅝	15⅞	
14¾	11	RioGrn pf	.85	17		12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
24⅞	3⅝	RiteAid	.10	45	60	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— 1/16
43¾	20¾	RivianFd	.86	5	23	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
6⅜	5⅛	RoanSel	.76e	54		6	5⅞	5⅞	
44½	30	RobshCon	.76	20	12	35½	35	35	
30¾	21	Robrtsn	1.10	6	9	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
81½	39¼	RobtmAH	.42	297	42	76⅜	74¼	74½	—1½
25½	16⅞	RochGs	1.20b	17	10	22½	22	22	— ⅛
58¾	42½	RochTel	1.36	245	19	50⅝	56⅛	56¼	+ ⅛
24¼	14⅜	Rockower	.24	39	8	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
38	27½	Rockwell	1.40	122	11	32⅜	31¼	31½	— ¾
104½	67½	RohmHas	.88	78	26	132½	99	99	—2¼
24⅞	14⅜	Rohr Ind	.80	26	14	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
23¾	13	Rollinsinc	.15	71	31	22	21¼	21½	—2⅛
8⅞	6	Ronson	.20b	20	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	
40¼	23¼	Roper Cp	1	28	9	28¾	28⅝	28½	+ ⅛
36½	28¼	RorerAm	.76	79	21	32⅝	31½	31¾	— ¼
47¾	26	RoyCCola	.8	40	30	42½	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
42	34⅝	RoyID	2.25e	51	15	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅛
		RyID	fn2.25e	4		38½	38½	38½	
16¼	9⅝	Royal Ind		34	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
15	8⅝	RTE Corp		4	73	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
92	60¼	Rubbrmd	.40	3	42	90¼	90	90	—1
18⅝	5¼	Rucker Co		57	128	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
223⅜	153½	Russ Tog	.70	37	9	17½	17	217	—3¾
44⅛	33¼	Ryder Sy	.36	41	30	39½	39¼	39⅜	— ⅛

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10¼	5⅝	Safeard Ind		5	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	
44¼	34	Safeway	1.35	91	11	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	23⅛	StJoeM	1.50	51	10	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
17¾	15⅛	StJos LP	1.10	5	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
52¾	40⅝	StL SnF	2.50	24	7	41⅞	41½	41½	
46½	36¼	StRegisP	1.60	125	13	41	40	40⅛	— ¼
25¼	15	SalantCp	.30b	40	9	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
22⅞	16⅜	SanDGas	1.20	57	9	19	18¾	18⅞	
33⅛	23	Sanborn	.25	47	27	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23½	18¾	SJuanR	2.19f	4	15	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
36¼	27⅞	SFe Ind	1.60e	217	8	29⅝	28½	28½	
10¼	6⅛	SFe Ind	pf.50	68		9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
58	36⅝	SanFeInt	.30	197	28	56⅜	56⅛	56¾	+ ⅛
17	7⅛	SanWellSd	.30	4	17	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅝	SavanhIC	1.72	26	11	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
19	17¾	SavnElA	.25e	3		18⅛	18	18¼	
19¼	8½	SavA Stop	.24	44	12	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅜	SavOnDr	.12h	49	17	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23	13⅝	SavInB	Mch	275	36	14¾	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
25½	11	Saxon Ind		147	46	11½	11	11⅛	— ½
27¼	22¾	SCA Svc		4	39	25	23	23	—1⅛
21⅜	8⅛	Scheerer Cp		22	10	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
140¾	82⅜	ScherPlo	.96	224	32	141½	141½	141½	— ½
62⅞	43¼	SchlitzBr	.56	83	35	54⅜	53⅜	53½	
98	72¾	Schlmbg	.50	151	50	95¾	93	93¼	—1¼
22⅞	14½	SCM	Corp		85	11	17⅜	17⅛17	— ½
78⅜	8½	SCOA Ind	.68	28	19	8⅝	8⅞	8½	
36⅝	18½	ScotLFds	.58	8	7	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜+	⅛
45⅞	26⅛	Scott Fetz	.84	107	16	40½	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
29⅝	10¼	Scott Pap	.60	39	10	16¾	16¼	16¼	
17¾	12⅜	Scott Pap	.50	1892	12	15⅝	15⅜	15⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	22¾	Scovill Mf	.75	98	10	24	23⅞	23¾	— ⅛
80½	55	Scovil pf	2.50	3		58	57¼	58	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Scud Duo	Vst	101		8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	8	Scuddr of	1.15k	7		8⅝	8½	8⅝	
70⅛	47½	SbCL In	2.20	218	7	45¾	45	45	— ⅛
18	9¼	SbdWAir	.55f	97	9	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	15¾	Seagrave	.88r	8	7	17	17	17	— ⅛
45⅜	24	Sealed Po	.72	48	10	25	24	24⅛	— ⅜
117	72¼	Sears GD	1.30	92	36	116½	115½	116	+ ⅞
122⅛	97⅜	SearsR	1.40a	316	29	115	111½	111⅞	—2¼
16	6¼	seitrain	Line	156			6½	6½	— ⅛
65½	45⅜	Sedco Inc	.08	87	37	56⅝	56	56	—1
35¼	23	Servmst	.52b	18	12	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
11⅛	9¾	Shaksprs	.24	24	11	11	10¾	10¾	
31⅞	17⅜	Shell U	.10	81	9	17	16⅝	16⅝	
60	42	Shell Oil	2.40	143	14	55¾	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
37	29¾	ShellTr	1.25e	3	15	32	32	32	
26¼	16⅜	ShellerGl	.55	45	9	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
34¾	20¼	ShellGl	pf1.40	7		21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
49¼	23½	ShellGl	pf1.35	14		26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
57½	44½	Sherw Wm	2	43	12	45¼	44⅞	45	
12⅜	8	SiegelH	.2½	23	10	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14	SierraPac	.84	34	11	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	18	SignalCo	.60b	76	17	25	19½	19½	— ⅛
55	46	Signal	pf2.28	4			43½	43½	+1⅛
23⅜	18⅛	Signal	pf.1	5			19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
76¼	52½	Signode	1.19	12	21		74¼	73½	73½—1⅜
7⅞	4½	Simm Prec		22	15		4¾	4¾	— ⅛
41¾	22½	Simmons	.88	100	13		23⅜	23	23¼+ ⅛
46⅜	29⅝	SimpPat	.30	67	53		34	32⅜	33¾
93¼	66½	SingerCo	2.40	152	14		68⅛	67⅜	67⅝—1⅛
27⅛	19	Singer	pf3.50	17			22	22	—1½
31½	18⅜	SkaggsCo	.40	715	23		22¾	22	+1⅛
68½	45	Skelly Oil	1	35	21		69¼	66½	67⅜—1⅛
47⅜	22½	SkulCp	.90a	27	16		37⅜	36	36 —1
74	22	Skyline	.24	244	12		24¾	23	23 — ⅜
30⅜	18	Smith AO	.76	39	9		19¾	19¾	19?8+ ⅛
55	24⅜	Smith Intl	.40	25	29		30¼	49	49 —1
46½	32½	Smith KF	2	124	16		35	33⅞	34 + ⅛
20⅞	16½	SmithsTr	.40	7	9		19¼	19⅞	19 — ⅛
31½	24	Smucker	.70	3	15		25⅝	25½	25⅜+ ⅜
23⅞	13¾	Sola Bas	.50	11	13		19½	19	19
11⅜	4½	Sonesta		23			4⅝	4⅝	
57¼	40½	Sony Corp		783	49		49⅞	47¼	48 — ⅞
		Sony Cp	fn	12			44⅞	43	43
34	625¼	SooLine	1.62h	7	6		28¾	28⅝	28⅝— ⅛
22½	15¾	SOS Cons	.54	18	9		21⅜	20¾	21 — ⅛
26⅜	22¼	SCarEG	1.43	47	17		22½	23	23 — ⅛
37½	23½	SC IEG	pf2.50	1			34¼	34½	34½— ⅛
23¾	21¼	SoInd	1.32	3	10		22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+ ⅛
21⅜	16¾	SouthBan	Inc	36	9		18⅜	17⅞	18 + ⅛
41½	32½	SoBasn	pf.80	6			32¾	33	33 — ⅛
39¾	33⅛	SoeasiBk	.73	7	19		36⅜	35⅝	35⅝— ⅛
20	15	SoeastPS	1.28	4	11		16⅝	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛
25⅞	23	SoCalEd	1.56	126	10		25½	25⅜	25⅜
22⅜	18½	SouthCo	1.24	502	10		20¼	19⅞	19⅞+ ⅛
46⅛	32⅛	SOUnNGE	1.96	8	9		37⅜	37¼	37⅜— ⅛
65⅛	41¼	SoUNGs	1.50	83	14		65	64½	64½+ ⅜
45	35⅜	SoNEnT	2.72	10	10		41¾	41⅛	41⅛+ ⅛
52	28½	SouPac	2.16	145	9		39¼	38¾	39 — ⅛
57	43½	SouRy	1.60a	336	11		44⅜	43¾	43¾— ⅜
7¼	6⅜	Sou Ry	pf.50	13		7		6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
33⅜	24⅝	SouUGas	1.20	8	71	30		29½	29½— ⅛
35¾	26½	Southinc	.24b	40	22	35⅝		30	30 —⅛
16⅜	9½	SwsAirm	.37f	304	10	10½		9⅝	10 — ⅜
18⅞	10½	SwstFor	Ind	24	6	11		10⅜	10⅜— ⅛
14⅜	11	SwstPSv	.78	23	13	13½		12⅞	12⅝— ⅛
9½	7½	Sparton	.20	3	6	8		8	
52	24⅜	Sperry Hut	1	1791	7	25⅜		25	25⅜+ ⅜
75½	46⅛	Sperry H	pf 3	2		48½		47¾	48½+ ⅜
56⅝	29¾	SperryRd	.60	1267	18	45⅛		43⅜	43⅝—2⅛
17¼	6⅜	Sprague El		52		15½		14⅞	— ⅛
19½	12⅞	SpringsMl	.60	19	9	14⅜		14½	14⅜— ⅜
43⅛	28⅞	SquareD	1a	27	22	35½		34½	34⅝+ ⅛
112	89½	Squibb	1.56	159	34	109⅜		108⅜	109
32⅜	26½	StaleyMf	1.40	6	10	26⅝		26½	26½
56⅞	44½	StBrands	1.72	19	16	53⅜		52⅜	53 — ⅛
56¾	39½	StBrPaint	.22	33	47	51½		49⅝	49⅝—1⅜
21¼	16	StdIntl	.40	5	11	20		20	20
89¼	54	StOilCal	2.50	420	13	90		87½	87½—1½
90¼	64⅜	StOilInd	2.40	x286	16	90¼		88⅝	88⅝— ⅛
101	69	StdOilOh	2.70	273	29	97½		96¾	97
11⅛	8⅜	StdPress	.85e	82	21	8⅝		8	8⅛
12⅝	10½	StPrudent	.66	21	13	11¼		11	11¼
43⅜	32	StanWks	.84b	8	16	39½		39	39 — ⅛
21⅞	13¾	Stanray	.40	39	9	13⅜		13⅜	13⅜—1
22⅝	14⅜	Starrett	.80a	10	9	18¼		18½	18½— ⅛
28	21¾	StateMI	2.32e	46	10	26⅝		26½	26½
46⅝	35¼	Stauf Ch	1.80	65	13	44⅜		44	44 — ⅛
46	35⅛	Stauff	pf1.80	11		43¾		43½	43½— ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	Sterch Br	.48	4	8	9⅞		9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
39½	29⅜	SterlDrug	.55	275	28	32⅜		32	32½— ⅜
35⅜	23	StevensJ	1.50	7	7	30⅝		30½	30¾

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
49⅞	33⅜	StewWar	1.85	29	12	35½	34⅝	35⅜+	⅜
23	16⅜	Stake VanC	1	23	8	19½	19	19½	
15⅛	13½	Stake VC	pf 1	2348		14	14	14	— ⅛
48⅛	26	StoneWeb	2	20	10	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	
13⅝	7⅞	StoneCont	.20	3	17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
45⅝	31	StonerBrd	b	26	21	33⅞	33½	33⅝+	⅜
22	12⅜	StrideRite	.62	20	8	12⅝	12¾	12⅝—	⅛
57⅛	37⅝	StudWor	1.20	2	7	49¼	49	49 +	⅛
43	29⅞	St W pfA	1.40	179		37½	36¾	37½+	¾
24⅛	14⅛	SuaveSh	.10e	83	15	15⅜	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
23	21⅜	Sub Prop	.78	94	14	22⅝	22½	22⅝—	⅛
16⅞	9⅜	SuCrest		6	13	9⅜	9¼	9⅜—	
34¾	31½	Sun Chem	.40	18	9	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛—	⅜
52⅜	38½	Sun Oil	.99r	143	15	52¼	51⅛	51⅜	
45⅛	35¾	Sun Oil	pf2.25	171		47⅜	46½	46¾—	⅛
35⅜	26	Sunbeam	.80	88	16	26½	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
26½	26⅜	Sundstrnd	.90	35	28	28¼	27½	28⅛	
51⅜	43⅛	Sunds	pf3.50	3		47⅞	47½	47½+	⅛
11⅞	7¼	Sunshine	Mng	53		11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
33	23⅜	SupValu	.76	2	11	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
358	183	Supr Oil	1.40	90	159	332	323	328	+6
27½	18	SupmktG	.53	58	23	15⅜	12¾	12⅝—	⅛
26⅜	21¼	SurvyF	2.75h	21		23¾	23⅜	23⅝—	⅛
21⅜	14½	SvirusA	1.72e	28	10	18	17⅞	17⅝—	⅛
19½	11	Swank	.62	19	12	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
39⅞	30¼	SwiftCo	.75	23	11	33⅜	31⅜	32⅛	
39⅞	30¼	Sybron	.64	34	21	33½	33	33 —	⅛
67⅛	55	Syron	pf2.4 0	10		58	57	57 —	⅜
24⅞	12½	Systron	Donn	20	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛

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57½	41¾	Tatt Brd	.60	196	20	51¼	50	50	— ⅛
21¼	14½	Talcott	1.10	30	11	21⅛	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	UGI Cp	1.32	15	18	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
39	17⅜	UMC Ind	.78	68	10	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
16⅝	9¾	Unarco	.40	7	8	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
41½	22½	UnilLaf	.95e	1	11	35½	35½	35½	
49¼	35¼	UNIINV	1.69e	12	9	49	49	49	
49	35¼	U Camp	1.08	55	17	45⅞	44	44	—2
52	41⅞	Un Carbide	2	1104	13	46¼	46⅜	46⅜—	⅛
45 ⅝	36	UnComr	1.26	38	10	37¾	37½	37½	
25½	9⅜	Union Corp		132	20	9¾	9½	9½+	⅛
19⅜	16⅜	Un Elec	1.28	163	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
109⅜	99¾	Un El	pf7.48	2		100	100	100	+ ½
58	53½	Un El	pf 4	240		57½	57½	57½+	⅛
54½	45¼	Un El	pf3.50	250		47½	47½	47½—	⅛
28½	19¼	Un Fidelity		88	12	21¼	20¼	20¼	
41½	27⅜	UnOilCal	1.60	848	11	41¾	40	40⅝+	⅛
55¾	40	UOCal	pf2.50	216		54	52¼	52¾+	⅜
70½	47¼	Un Pac	Cp 2	135	13	63	60⅝	60⅝—	1⅞
13⅜	9⅜	UnPac	pf.47	5		11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
42½	29¾	Unionam	.80	28	13	35½	35¼	35¼—	⅛
19⅜	13⅜	Uniroyal	.70	113	9	14	13⅞	14	
108¾	108½	Uniroyal	pf 8	2140		104½	104½	104½—	1⅜
29¾	5⅜	Unishops		310	76	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
49	28⅝	Unit Air	1.80	28		41½	40¼	40⅝—	1½
26	26⅛	Texas Ind	1b	16	9	25½	25½	25½—	⅜
193	117½	Texasinst	.84	342	41	185	182	182	—5¼
39½	27¾	TexOil	Gs .81	78	43	33½	32	32½—	⅛
24¼	18	TexPLd	.52e	6	6	21¾	21¼	21⅝—	⅛
36	25¾	Tex Util	1	68	15	33⅜	33	33⅜+	⅜
35½	19½	Textfl	Ind	57	13	28⅛	27½	27½—	⅜
35¾	27⅜	Textron	.96	118	12	27½	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
45¾	35	Texstr	pf2.08	25		35½	35	35⅛+	⅛
35⅞	24¾	Textron	pf1.40		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
22	15½	Thiokol	.40a	225	17	18½	18	18 —	⅜
105	50⅜	ThomBef	1.12	42	35	96¾	95¼	95¼—	½
34¾	15½	Thomin	.40b	55	13	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜+	⅜
49½	21⅜	ThompJW	1	6	10	22½	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
16⅜	10½	ThriftyDg	.37	152	11	13⅞	10½	13⅝—	⅜
35⅜	22⅜	TI Corp	1.30	53	8	26	25¼	25½—	⅛
39½	25⅜	TidewatM	.50	14	18	35⅞	34⅜	34⅜—	1
62⅜	44⅜	Time Inc	1.90	53	14	51½	50¾	51¼+	⅛
27⅜	20¼	TimesMir	.26	128	11	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜—	⅛
44⅜	32⅜	Timken	1.92a	70	11	43	42⅝	43⅛—	⅛
27	18½	TishRHy	.40b	23	21	22½	22	22 +	⅛
12⅜	9	Tobin	Pkg	7		9½	9½	9¼+	⅛
31¾	26⅛	ToledoE	1.92	37	10	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜+	⅛
48⅞	31⅜	Tool	RshEn	1385	18	34½	20	30¾—	5½
18⅛	12⅜	Topt	Rol .40b	11	13	16¼	16	16 —	⅜
70½	63⅜	TraneCo	.96	39	21	67	65½	65 +1	
48½	36½	Trans U	1.33	114	14	37¾	36½	36¾—	⅜
59⅝	34⅞	Trans W	Air	271	12	38⅞	37½	37½—	⅛
16⅜	10⅞	TransWd	Fin	15	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
27⅞	15⅜	Transmr	.55b	606	12	16¾	15½	15⅝—	⅛
25¼	18⅜	Transcon	.43	62	12	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
47	33½	Travelrs	.84	482	10	36	34½	34⅝—	1⅛
57½	44½	Travelrs	pf 2	22		47¾	47	47¾+	1
21½	17⅜	TravLdg	.25e	26	17	17⅜	17½	17½	
34¾	27⅞	TriCon	2.27e	135		31¼	31	31 +	⅛
38⅜	24½	TriCon	pf2.50	7		35⅜	35⅜	35⅜+	⅛
37	27	TrlSoM	2.57e	47	12	36¼	34⅝	34⅝—	1⅛
20	14	Triangle	.80	8	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
25½	16	TriangP	.15e	25	7	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	
25½	12	Trinity	In .56	138	14	24½	23½	23½—	½
69⅜	39½	Tropicana		200	53	53¼	51	51 —2	
38	30	TRW Inc	1.04	270	14	30⅝	29¾	30	
82¾	72½	TRW	pf4.50	7		78½	78½	78½+	¼
91½	77	TRW	pf4.40	12		83½	82¼	82½—	½
16⅜	11⅜	TucsnGE	.78	155	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
17	8⅝	Twent Cent		163	12	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
32⅞	21	Tyler Corp		19	8	23⅛	22½	22½—	⅜

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54½	22⅞	UAL Inc		368	28	23½	22⅝	22⅞—	⅜
51¼	23⅜	UAL	pf.40	6		22½	23	23 —	⅛
28	19¾	UARCO	1.10	30	11	21¼	21¼	21¼+	⅛
22⅞	17⅛	UGI Cp	1.32	15	18	18⅞	18½	18⅝	
39	17⅜	UMC Ind	.78	68	10	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
16⅝	9¾	Unarco	.40	7	8	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
41½	22½	UnilLaf	.95e	1	11	35½	35½	35½	
49¼	35¼	UNIINV	1.69e	12	9	49	49	49	
49	35¼	U Camp	1.08	55	17	45⅞	44	44	—2
52	41⅞	Un Carbide	2	1104	13	46¼	46⅜	46⅜—	⅛
45 ⅝	36	UnComr	1.26	38	10	37¾	37½	37½	
25½	9⅜	Union Corp		132	20	9¾	9½	9½+	⅛
19⅜	16⅜	Un Elec	1.28	163	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
109⅜	99¾	Un El	pf7.48	2		100	100	100	+ ½
58	53½	Un El	pf 4	240		57½	57½	57½+	⅛
54½	45¼	Un El	pf3.50	250		47½	47½	47½—	⅛
28½	19¾	Un Fidelity		88	12	21¼	20¼	20¼	
41½	27⅜	UnOilCal	1.60	848	11	41¾	40	40⅝+	⅛
55¾	40	UOCal	pf2.50	216		54	52¼	52¾+	⅜
70½	47¼	Un Pac	Cp 2	135	13	63	60⅝	60⅝—	1⅞
13⅜	9⅜	UnPac	pf.47	5		11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
42½	29¾	Unionam	.80	28	13	35½	35¼	35¼—	⅛
19⅜	13⅜	Uniroyal	.70	113	9	14	13⅞	14	
108¾	108½	Uniroyal	pf 8	2140		104½	104½	104½—	1⅜
29¾	5⅜	Unishops		310	76	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
49	28⅝	Unit Air	1.80	28		41½	40¼	40⅝—	1½
26	26⅛	Texas Ind	1b	16	9	25½	25½	25½—	⅜
193	117½	Texasinst	.84	342	41	185	182	182	—5¼
39½	27¾	TexOil	Gs .81	78	43	33½	32	32½—	⅛
24¼	18	TexPLd	.52e	6	6	21¾	21¼	21⅝—	⅛
36	25¾	Tex Util	1	68	15	33⅜	33	33⅜+	⅜
35½	19½	Textfl	Ind	57	13	28⅛	27½	27½—	⅜
35¾	27⅜	Textron	.96	118	12	27½	27⅛	27⅜+	⅛
45¾	35	Texstr	pf2.08	25		35½	35	35⅛+	⅛
35⅞	24¾	Textron	pf1.40		3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
22	15½	Thiokol	.40a	225	17	18½	18	18 —	⅜
105	50⅜	ThomBef	1.12	42	35	96¾	95¼	95¼—	½

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36¾	19½	AAR Corp		3	17	20¼	20	20	
15⅜	6	AAV Cos .20		16	8	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
167⅛	108	AberdM .40b		4	7	117¼	111	115	— ⅝
4⅝	1⅞	Aberden Pet		19	39	2¼	2	2¼	
27⅜	13⅝	Acme Prec		25		21⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— 3⅛
29⅝	13½	Action Ind		30	15	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Adams Russl		13	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
10½	3⅝	ADM Indust		2	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	
24⅜	1⅜	AdmirInt .40		8	6	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
143⅛	101¼	Adobe Corp		133	33	143⅝	14	14	— 1
8¾	4⅜	A&E Plast P		22	43	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
4⅜	1½	Aerodex Inc		6		12¼	1⅝	12¼	
16⅞	6	AeroFlo .22r		3	9	6	6	6	— ⅛
27⅛	3	Aeronca Inc		13		4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Acrosol		11	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
21¼	5¼	Aervox Cp		28	64	16⅜	17⅝	17⅝	—1¼
12⅜	6¼	Affil Cap .39f		45	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7	2½	Affil Cap wt		1		2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
78½	8¾	Affil Hosp .20		21	52	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
16	7	AIC Phot .5el		11	12	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
6	2¾	Aiken Ind		1	15	3	3	3	— ⅛
30⅜	9½	Airborne Frt		9	19	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
13	7½	Airpax 1.10f		5	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	34½	Airwick B .28		23	36	42½	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
25⅜	14½	Allet Wood		5	13	18¼	16	18	+ 1
9½	5¾	Alaska Airl		104		6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅜	Alba Waldsn		14		3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	10½	Alcolac Inc		26	20	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
31⅞	25½	AllsnMr 2.88e		75	11	30½	30	30	— ⅛
25½	13	Alleghy Airl		165	22	14	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
74½	47½	AllegAir pf C		5		45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— 1⅛
18	8¼	AllegA wtO		13		8¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14	6¾	AllegA wtN		5		6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
23¼	10½	AlliantTR .79f		11	7	10¾	10½	10½	
7⅝	2½	Allied Art		7	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
34½	22⅜	AlldThr 1.14		4	8	23¾	23	23	— 1⅛
7	2⅝	Alsha Ind		6	37	3⅛	3	3	
9⅝	5½	Altamil Co		11	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅛	Altec Corp		661		1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Altec Cp wt		13		1	⅞	⅞	
8	4	Altec Corp pf			4	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
18⅜	9	Alter Pds .50		2	7	10	10	10	— ⅛
19⅜	4⅞	Amco Ind		43	17	5⅞	4⅞	5⅛	
21⅜	10	A HessLL wt		49		10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
13	3⅞	Am Agronom		1		3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Biltrt .40		3	7	12	12	12	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	AmBook Stra		6		1¾	1½	1½	
27	23½	AmBusPd .18		6	25	25¾	25¼	25¼	— 1
4½	2¾	A CenMtg wt		3		3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
39¾	23	AFletch 2.46e		26	10	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
7	3⅜	Am Flich wt		13		4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8¼	4¾	Am Intl Pict		3	17	5	5	5	— ⅛
18½	7⅜	A Israeli .2Ge		170	9	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17½	8	A MaizeA .33		17	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16⅜	7⅛	A MaizeB .33		4	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
59⅝	29½	AmMig 1.82e		1	7	47¾	45⅞	45⅞	+ 1⅛
31⅞	17⅝	AmMot 1.10e		3	18	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
35⅛	22⅛	AmPetr 1.10e		73	14	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
21¾	17⅛	AmPlan 1.28f		23	72	21¼	19⅞	19⅞	— 1⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Am Precisn		11	64	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11	8½	AmRltTr .88e		11	14	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅜	AmRlty Tr wt		29	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18½	10½	A Recreat Gr		16	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10½	ASafeEq .65f		87	12	14½	14	14	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Tech Ind		22	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
26½	23⅜	AmTraing Sv		20		24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	AMIC Co .02		138	47	4¾	4½	4¾	— 2⅛
77	10	Ansul Co .55f		15	11	12	14	14	+ ⅛
47⅞	17½	Anthony Ind		67	8	19⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— 1⅛
23½	19⅜	AO Indust		60	25	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Applied Data		7		3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
30⅜	21¾	Aquit Ca .15e		53	30	29	28¼	29	+ 1
4½	1⅜	Argus Inc		4	100	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
27¾	13½	Ariz Col .08e		27	15	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅛	ArkLGas 1.30		165	11	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅛

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12½	8	Arrow Elect		52	7	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
27¾	15¼	Arundel .89f		45	9	16¾	16⅜	16⅞	
7½	3⅝	Arwood Cp		1		3¼	3¾	3¾	
24⅝	12	Asamera Oil		193	29	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
16½	10¾	Ashl Oil Can		14	21	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13½	6¾	ASPRO .25b		6	8	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
26½	20⅞	AsdMtg 2.40e		22	8	24¼	23⅞	24	
43⅜	27	AsdProd .40		1	6	36¾	36¾	36¾	
11⅞	2⅜	Astrex Inc		34	41	6	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Atalanta Cp		9	11	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
2½	1	Atco Chem		2		1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
9¾	5¼	Atico Mtg wt		55		7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15⅜	10	AtlsCMI 1.18e		26	5	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
2	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		130		1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
38	21½	Augal Inc		17	42	29⅜	29½	29½	— ⅛
35⅞	15½	Austral Oil		179	35	26	24⅞	25	— ⅛
17⅜	7½	Auto Bldg		8	11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	3	Automat Rad		21	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	3¼	AutomSvc .20		2	8	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
68⅜	44½	AutoSerb .45a		3	28	62¾	61¾	61½	—1⅛
11⅜	5½	AVC Corp		6		6½	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅜	AVEMC .10		59	15	8	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛

B

21⅛	10	BadgrMtr .40		4	8	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
42⅝	25¼	Bald DH .60b		62	10	36	35	35	— ⅛
18¾	15⅜	BancFd 1.40e		26		18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅛	Bang Pun wt		6		3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
25½	14½	Banister Cntl		176	14	31⅜	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅞
29¼	15	BankrUt .15b		5	25	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Banner .02e		96	12	7¾	7	7	
9⅛	4¾	Barb Lynn		36	10	5	5	5	
12	5⅜	Barclay Ind		23	13	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	6¾	Barnes Eng		3		7⅝	7½	7½	
4¼	2⅛	Barnwel Ind		171	81	13	11⅜	13	+ ⅛
16½	10	Barry R		9	13	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Barry Wrig .32		9	12	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	Bartell Med		6	79	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	5¾	Barth Sp .25		13	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Baruch Fostr		12		2½	2⅜	2⅜	
	3⅜	Basin Pet Cp		48	23	6¾	6⅝	6½	
3½	1½	BBI Inc		2		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7½	3	Behavlori RL		10		3	3	3	
7¾	4½	Bell Ind .08		27	10	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
28⅝	23¾	BenSIM 2.53e		17	9	27⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
8¾	4	Ben SIMg wt		6		7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	4¾	Benrus Corp		42		5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅛
22⅝	12¾	Bere Ent .44f		7	12	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
11⅞	5⅛	BeraBr .06f		15		6¼	6	6	— ⅛
20½	13	Bere B pf1.15		2		14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	7	BernzOmat		17	16	7¾	7	7	— ⅜
12¾	6¾	Berlea Corp		3	10	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
26	14⅜	Berven .04e		15	19	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Bethlem Cp		11		3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
11⅛	3½	Beverly Ent		211	6	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅜	BevHill Bncp		8	9	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
34½	23	Bic Pen .27		15	28	29⅝	28½	28½	
47⅞	19⅛	Big Bear 1.08		6	8	26⅜	26	26	
9¾	2⅜	BigV Supmkt		1	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BinkMfg .8Ia		1	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31¾	22	Binney Smith		25⅞	16	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
22⅞	10	Bio Dynam		38	13	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
18¾	9¼	Blessings .60		14	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	Blount .04e			3	7	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	3	Bluebird Inc		37	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	Bluebird wt		1		1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
44⅜	19½	Bodin Ap .74e		43	16	36¼	34⅝	35½	+ 1⅜
12⅜	5⅞	Bohack Corp		18	20	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Bolt Beranek		58	13	10½	9¾	10	— ⅜
17½	8⅜	Boothe C .9Ii		44		9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Bowmar Ins		233	23	28⅜	26½	27½	— 1
35	27¾	Bow Vall .10		25	253	53	52	53	+1⅛
19⅝	16¼	Brad Ragan		44	18	21¾	20	20	— 1¼
30	26¼	BradhCom Sy		181	88	45⅝	45	45	

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅞	5¾	Branchin .26		8	10	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	BrantAir wt		25		15¾	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	13¼	BrntAirA .50f		37		13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
2	17⅝	BrescanWt 1b		179	5	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
15	8¼	Breeze Corp		10		9⅝	9¼	9½	— ⅛
16	13	Brewer .20h		10	6	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
	3¾	BroDart Ind		8	18	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅛	3¾	Brody Seatg		13	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅜	Brooks P .14		4	14	9	9	9	
4½	2⅝	Brown Co wt		22		4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
36⅛	29⅛	BwnF B .40b		3	23	31¾	31¾	31¾	
6⅛	5⅜	BrownF pf.40			7	5	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
18	10¼	Bruce Ps.25e		16	11	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	23½	BT Mtg 2.27e		40	12	33½	32¾	33	
7⅞	5	BTU Ens		10		6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅝	Buehler Cp		5	43	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
12¾	8¼	Buel'l Ind .25r		13	10	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅜	Buildex .10e		8	7	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	21½	Bundy Cp 1a		8	9	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
23¼	15¼	Burgess Ind		19		17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
19½	12¾	Burns Intl .40		37	25	18½	17¾	18	+ ⅛
12⅛	5¾	Butler Aviat		21		6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Butles Gs Oil		179	34	22⅞	22	22½	— ⅛

C

18¼	6½	Cablecom Gn		11		6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
40¾	14¼	Calder .15r		53	11	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	9	Calcomp		83		10⅞	10⅜	10¾	— ⅛
34½	20¾	Cal PrICem)		3	11	22⅜	22½	22½	— ⅜
4⅞	2¼	Calvert Expl		19	16	4	4	4	— ⅛
16⅞	7½	Camcolnc .05		28		12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
7 7-16	5 1-16	CampbChib		26		6 9-16	6 5-16	6⅜	+ ⅛
12	8¼	Camp Ind		4		6	8½	8½	— ⅛
4¾	3⅛	Cdn Exp GO		249	137	4 5-16	4⅛	4⅛	—1-16
11⅞	6¾	Cdn Homestd		29	18	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
14⅜	10¾	CdnHydro .25		6	20	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	5	CdnJavln .01		15	24	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¾	2¾	Cdn Mar .13e		24	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9¾	1 11-16	Cdn Merrill		10	8	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 13-16	
14¼	9¾	Cdn Oilwell		81	16	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
59½	39⅝	Cdn SuperOil		69	46	56¼	55½	56¼	+ ⅝
5¾	2	Canaverl Int		44		3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Canaga Ind		3	18	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Capital Res		4	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
14¾	6¼	Capitol Indus		27	17	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	16	Caressa .14		13	13	19¼	17¾	17¾	— 1¼
14¾	9⅛	Carnation wt		21		9¾	9½	9½	
30½	14	CaroPipl .83b		1	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5	1	Carousel Fsh		11		1⅛	1	1	
9⅛	5⅛	CarrierCp wt		13		7¾	7	7	— ⅜
12	6¾	Carrols Dev		13	16	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅞	Castle A .8b		5	8	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
8¼	1¼	Castleton Ind		58	28	2	2	2	— ⅛
20½	9¼	Castlewd Int		29	32	19½	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
23¼	13¼	Cavitron Cp		18	62	13¼	10	10	— 1⅜
6¾	3	CelluCraft		5		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
49¾	44	ConMe pf3.50		2700		47	46¾	46¾	— ¾
12⅝	7	Cent Sec .05e		41		7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Certified Co		10	11	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9¼	5¼	Certron Co		7	55	5¾	5¾	5¾	
7¾	3¾	Chad Mill .10		2 3	8	8	7¾	7¾	
26	10¼	ChampHo .02		171	21	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
27¾	17¾	Charan Ind		15	12	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
45¼	28¾	CharlCo .25e		11	11	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Charter Med		13	92	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13½	6	CHB Fds .12r		1	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12⅜	5⅞	ChemExp .1b		4	9	6¾	6½	6½	
29	23¼	ChiRivl 1.62a		3	10	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
11¼	7⅜	ChickUnl .37f		15	11	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
23½	15¼	Child World		20	43	16⅜	15	16	— ⅛
9⅜	3½	Christian Cos		42	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
22⅛	12⅞	CI Cv F 1.70e				19½	19¼	19¼	
6⅛	3¼	CIMlgGrp wt		293		4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24¾	16⅝	CIC Cp .10c		2	11	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Cinema 5 Ltd		1	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
39⅜	17½	Cinerama		19		19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
40	25⅛	Circle K .25		63	34	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
13¼	7½	Citizn Flnl .16		2	12	8¾	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	CitzMtg 1.92e		37	12	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	CitizMtgI wt		45		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6	CK Petrolm		14	23	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
12	7½	CL Finl		9	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
23½	15	Clarkson Ind		9	15	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11¼	5	Clarostat		3	12	8¾	8¼	8¼	
3¼	2¾	Clary Corp		13		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17¼	10	Clopay .05r		7	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	CMI Corp		69	87	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	CMI Inv wt		99		4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
37	5¾	Co Build Cos		55	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
19	9¼	Codesco .10e		45	14	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
26¾	17⅜	Coff Mat .3e?		7	16	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
8	3¼	Cohen Haltd		6	24	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Cohu Inc .15e		19	24	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	17½	Coil Intl		153	13	11½	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
21⅛	20½	Cola Natl .46		8	14	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
33	24¼	Coleman .40		23	20	25⅝	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
39⅜	8¾	College Town		5	6	10½	10¼	10¼	
39⅜	8¾	Col Coml .20		22	5	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
10¾	7½	Colon Snd .30		10	35	8¼	8¼	8¼	
28½	19½	ColwellCo .28		29	9	20	20	20	
23¼	5⅝	Colw M .52Be		42	10	22¾	22½	22½	
13½	6¼	Colwl Mtg wt		31		12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
41⅝	28½	Combin Com		31	35	36¼	35⅝	36	— ⅛
43	21	Combusn Eq		144	33	33	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
31	22¾	Cominco .95		2	29	28¾	28⅜	28¾	+ ⅛
21½	9½	Comi All .32e		20	15	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
16½	10¾	ComMet .65b		3	7	15	14¾	14¾	
17⅞	6⅝	Commodor		27	75	7	6⅝	6⅝	
14	5¼	Com Hith Cp		9	16	6¼	6¼	6¼	
22	11⅝	ComPsyc Ctr		10	20	12	11⅝	12	
31¼	24¼	ComPS 1.56		1	9	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
18	11⅜	Compoln .3Ar		9	9	11	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	Compreh Des		12		3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
2	1⅜	Compudyne		5	33	2	1⅞	2	
36½	9	Compugrph		51	19	24¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Comput Eq		3	43	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Comput Instr		4		2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6¼	Comput Invst		12	5	6¾	6¼	6½	— ⅛
4½	2¾	Comput Mch		4		4	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	3½	Computesy		2		3¾	3¾	3¾	
24⅝	17¾	Conchemco		1	8	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
14⅛	6¼	Condec Corp		12	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅞	3¾	Connlly Con		4	387	4	3⅞	3⅞	
15½	9	Conntex .43r		1	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	13	Conrock .63		2	7	13	13	13	— ⅛

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅜	9	Conroy Inc		8	10	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Con Nat Sh A		2		4	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Con Oil Gas		97		5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
17⅛	8¼	Consyme Cp		91	23	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
2½	1	Cont Master		25	10	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Cont Tel wt		43		4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅜	Cook Elec .32		24	17	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
19	10½	Cook Ind		48	11	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	16⅜	CookPtV .52a		6	8	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	Coop Jar .10e		2	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	8½	Cordon Intl		35	15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
21¼	12¼	Core Labs		10	29	18⅜	18	18	
41½	20¼	CornBlk .79			20	12	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅜	Cott Corp		23	12	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Cott Corp wt		25		1⅝	1½	1½	
57⅜	7¾	Cousins M wt		28		5¾	5¾	5¾	
41¾	23¼	CoxCble Com		16	56	27¼	27	27	
8⅜	3	Craig Corp		1139	10	5⅛	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
14¼	6	Cramer							

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Sym.	Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15¼	11	Electrog .80		6	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	—	¼
6¾	3¾	Elect Assist		79		23	23¾	23¾	—	¼
4¾	1¾	Elect Comp		3		3¾	3¾	3¾	—	¼
4¾	3½	Electrn Eng		61	10	8¾	8	8	—	¼
6¾	2½	Elect Resch		1		2½	2½	2½		
46¾	22¾	Electron .60b		242	17	30¾	30¾	30¾	—	¾
6¾	2¼	Electrospace		28	15	15¾	7¾	8	+	⅛
1¼	¼	Elgin Nat wt		11		¼	¼	¼		
12	15⅝	ElkHrn 1.05e		18	27	21	20½	20½	—	½
9	8¾	El Tronics		9	13	139⅞	13¾	13¾	—	⅛
5¾	4½	Empress Int		10	5	5¾	5	5	—	⅛
10¾	10¾	EmpreSte .44b		3	8	16⅜	10¾	10¾		
18¾	14	Equity Fd wt		40		13½	14	14	—	1½
3¾	2⅜	EquityNat In		19	16	5¾	3	3	—	⅛
8¼	5¾	Ernst A .54t		3	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—	⅛
4¾	3½	Ero Ind		8	11	4¾	4	4	+	⅛
4¾	3⅞	Espey Mfg		13		4¾	4¾	4¾	—	⅛
17¾	9¾	Esquire Rad		25	7	10½	10¼	10¼		
1.5¾	5¾	Essex Chem			15	11	34¼	34¼		3⅛
8¾	6⅛	Etz Lavud Lt		56	15	16¼	16	16	—	⅛
16¾	6¾	Euthenics .48t		8		7¾	7¾	7¾	—	⅛
17⅜	7⅞	EvansAr .10r		21	12	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	—	⅛
15¾	2¾	Excel Inv Co		46	39	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—	⅛
38	12¾	Executive .24		46	21	18¼	17½	18¼	+1	

F

21¼	9¾	Fab Ind		18	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—	⅛
11	7¾	Fabien .40a		10	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛
38¼	11¼	Fabri Ce .03e		8	11	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—	⅛
9¼	1¼	Fabrics Nat		5		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
16½	6¾	Fair Tex Mill		12	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+	⅛
15½	5⅜	FairNob .48t		46	12	13¾	13¼	13½	—	⅛
14¾	6	Falcon Stel		83		8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—	⅛
20¾	13	Fam Dol Str		2.4	39	17⅜	17½	17½	—	⅜
37¾	9½	Fashion Pak		75	14	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—	⅛
4	2	Fed Resrces		45		2½	2	2½	+	⅛
21⅜	5¾	FedMart .40b		3	8	18¾	18¾	18¾		
17½	10¼	Feimont Oil		23	17	15⅜	14⅞	15	—	⅝
36¾	9⅜	Fetsway .32		61	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	—	1⅛
14½	5⅝	Fibreboard tw		23		6¾	6¼	6¼	—	⅛
14¾	6¾	FidelGr 3.18a		21	11	42⅞	41¼	41¼	—	¾
19¼	8¼	FidelcoGr wt		2		16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		
8	3⅜	Filmways		1		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
¾	10¼	Finl Gen .24b		3	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	—	⅛
25	18¼	First Dem 1.95e		38	12	22⅞	22¾	22¾		
2	2	Fst Denv wt		37		4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—	⅛
6¾	3⅜	Fst Hartford		1		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+	⅛
24¼	9	FirstNtl Real		16		7⅜	7	7		
29	19¾	FstSB-LnS .40		13	7	20⅞	20	20	—	⅛
44⅞	24½	Fst Wis 2.86e		29	15	44	43¾	43¾	+	⅜
33¾	17¾	FischrP 1.11t		6	14	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	—	⅛
13¾	5¾	Fishan .35r		5	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	+	⅛
15⅜	7¾	Flagg Ind .12		79	6	4	3¾	3¾	—	⅛
2.5⅜	5⅜	Flair Ind		22	11	4	4	4		
6¾	2¾	Fla Capital			1	4	4	4		
28¼	13¼	Fluke Mf .53t		41	19	33⅜	32	32	—	2
28½	17½	Fly Tiger wt		20		21	20½	20½	—	¼
12½	3¾	Foodram Sup		4		4¾	4¾	4¾		
10¾	85	Ford Can 3a		z110	9	105	104	104	—	½
19¾	9¾	Forest Cit .17		8	16	10½	9⅞	10		
22½	8½	ForestLb .20t		29	22	8¾	8	8	—	⅝
24⅜	17¾	FoxStePh 2a		132	15	16⅜	17½	17¾	—	2⅛
11	7	FPA Corp		11	12	16½	16⅛	16½		
19⅛	10⅜	FrankNur .32		1	10	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—	⅛
18	11	Frantz-Mf .46			8	12⅞	12½	12½	—	⅛
32⅜	11½	Fresnillo .30e		10	16	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+	⅜
5¾	3	Friend Frost		11	17	3	3	3		
11¾	4⅜	Frier Ind		10	12	16½	10	10	—	⅛
28	16½	Frigitronic		23	30	22½	21¾	21¾	—	⅜
18½	5½	Frontier Air		45	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—	⅛
9⅝	3⅜	Front Air wt		2		4	4	4	—	⅛

G

16¼	10	Gabriel Ind		14	13	11½	11¼	11¼	—	¼
20	13	Garan .24a		14	10	13⅜	13	13⅜	+	⅛
13	7¼	Gardner AL		3	8		8	8		
19¼	10¼	Garcia Corp		53	11	13¾	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
16⅞	9⅜	Garland .30e		3	14	10⅜	10½	10½	—	⅛
18	4	GaylinNtl .27e		1	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
24⅜	10	Gaynor Stafd		10	12	12¼	11¾	12¼	+	⅜
15⅝	9⅜	Gearhrt .24a		13	13	13⅜	12¾	12¾	—	½
5¼	1	Gen Alloys		1		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+	⅛
6¼	2¼	Gen Builders		11		2½	2½	2½		
55½	31½	G Cinema .32		16	19	34⅝	34	34	—	¼
10⅛	6	GenEdue Svc		8	28	6	6	6		
6⅜	2⅜	Gen Employ		17		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—	⅛
9¾	3	Gen Interiors		68		9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Gen Plywood		41		2½	2	2	—	⅛
9	5⅜	Gen Recreat		14	13	6	5⅞	5⅞		
22⅜	8¾	Gen Resrch		34	16	19⅜	9	9	—	½
16¼	7	Genge Ind		21	17	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	—	¼
		Genisco Tech		71	33	31¼	23¾	3		
26	18	Geon Ind		18	24	18⅜	18	18¼	+	⅜
17⅜	6¾	Gerberc Ins		10	27	7½	7½	7½		
35¾	17¾	Giant Fd .50a		2	9	21¾	21½	21¾	+	⅛
26¾	5½	Giant Sys Cp		23	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	—	⅛
19¾	7	Gilani Ind .40		43	22	7¾	8¼	8¼	+	⅛
13½	7	Gladding Cp		14	12	7¼	7	7	—	⅛
16¾	5⅝	Glasrock Prd		54		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—	⅛
14⅛	6	Globeind .30e		1	9	6⅜	6¼	6¼		
1.4⅜	10	GlosserBr .22		2	10	13⅜	13½	13½	—	⅛
18⅜	13	Gloucster Ent		28	11	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	—	⅛
13½	8½	Glover Inc		22	8	11¼	11¼	11¼	—	⅛
30¾	16½	Golden Cycle		10	14	20⅜	19¾	19¾	—	⅛
23½	8¾	Goldn W Mob		1	14	9¼	9¼	9¼		
37¼	13½	Good LS Co		7	12	12¼	12	12		
28½	16¾	GormRup .80		2	13	22	21½	21½	—	⅜
1.4⅜	7½	Gould Inc .40		46		8⅜	8	8	—	⅛
13¾	6¾	Grainger .27		25	41	37½	37	37	—	⅛
23⅜	10	Grand Auto		7	9	10¼	10	10¼	+	⅛
11¼	5	Granite Mgt		8	22	5⅜	5¼	5⅜		
22⅜	11¼	Gray Mfg		28	12	11¾	10½	10½	—	½
2	⅛	GreatAm Ind		121		1	1	1	—	⅛
4⅛	2	Gt Basin Pet		39	77	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—	⅛
10¼	4⅜	Gt Lak Chem		28	12	8⅜	7¾	7¾	—	½
12⅜	6¾	GtSouth Smkt		1	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+	⅛
24⅜	11¾	Gt Wstn Fin		177	15	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+	⅜
14	7¼	Greatwtr .50e		4	10	17¼	16⅝	16⅝		
19	16¾	GREIT 1.60		10	14	17⅝	17½	17½	—	⅛
10¾	5⅛	Grynd C .20e		26	4	5	4⅞	5	—	⅛
31½	30	GRI Corp		21	32	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—	½
22⅜	12¼	GrossTics .90		8	18	15½	15¼	15⅜	+	⅜
1.4⅝	8¾	Grow Ch .32b		8	10	9½	9¼	9¼		
4	2⅜	Gruen Ind		11		4⅛	4	4		
3¼	1⅜	GSC Enterp		8	49	1½	1½	1½		
4⅜	2	GTI Corp		87	112	4¾	4½	4½		
12½	3¾	GuardMtg wt		18		10	9⅜	9⅜	—	⅛
16⅛	5⅜	GuardsCh .20		17	13	11	11	11	+	⅛
18	7½	Guilford Mills		4	6	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—	⅛
21½	16½	GultMR 1.65e		21	14	20¾	20½	20¾	+	⅛
4⅜	2	GultM Rlt wt		30		2⅜	2½	2½		
45¼	25¼	Gulf Can .60		10	26	40½	40¼	40¼	+	¼
17⅜	11⅜	Gulf Rep Fin		33	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼		
53¾	25	Gulfstrm LD		36	16	32½	31	31½	—	1

H

18½	4	Hallcrft Hom		863	3	4¼	3¾	3⅝	—	⅜
11½	8¾	Halls Mot .40		3	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—	⅛
10¾	6⅞	Ham Cos .07e		1	15	8¾	8¾	8¾	—	⅛
8⅛	4½	HampsD .29t		2	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—	⅛
14¾	7¾	Hampt Sh .32		3	8	9¼	8¾	8¾		
9⅜	7¾	Hangvr Pls		27		8¼	7⅞	8¼	+	⅜
28¾	26½	Harland .10e		14	42	35	34¾	34¾	+	⅛
35⅜	22½	Harrahs .22		20	22	23	23⅜	22⅝	—	1½
14⅜	8⅜	HartAltrd .40		8	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	—	⅛
17⅜	8¼	Hartfld Zody		21	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—	½
38½	30½	Hartz Mf Fds		59	37	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—	⅛
7	3¾	Harvey Grp		23		3⅞	3¾	3⅞	—	⅛
7¾	2½	Harvey Sf .12		5	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—	⅛
24½	10¼	Hasbro Ind		11	13	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—	⅛
11¼	7	Hastings .30a		2	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
10⅝	3⅞	Haydn St .20		3	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—	⅛
13⅜	6½	Health Chem		21	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+	⅛
37¼	18⅝	Hecks Inc .08		176	22	27¼	27	227	—	⅛
7⅜	2¼	Heinicke Inst		2	25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
15⅛	12⅞	Heltmn 1.15e		70	11	15	14⅞	15		
29½	13	Har Mal .48e		x14	7	14½	13⅞	14	+	⅛
13⅝	9⅜	HerffJon .10h		21	9	10⅜	9⅞	9⅝	+	⅛
13¼	4	HG Inc		9		9⅜	9½	9½	—	⅛
24½	7⅞	HiShear Cp		2	10	8	8	8	—	⅛
69¼	43	Hillnbrnd .86		23	17	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	—	⅜
30	29½	Hillnbrnd wi		3		29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+	⅛
9¼	5½	Hillhaven		27	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Holly Corp		9	29	1⅜	1½	1½	—	⅛
44	30¼	HomeO A .50		6	43	41½	41⅜	41⅜	—	¼
27	18½	Hormel G .87		3	13	21¾	21½	21½		
14½	15⅜	Hoskins .90a		5	10	18⅜	18¾	18¾		

I

24	16	ICB Corp .42		2	13	20½	20¾	20½	—	⅛
22¾	20¾	ICM Rlt 1.70e		17	12	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+	⅛
15	3¾	Ill Wrld Enc		2		4⅜	4½	4½	—	⅛
12¾	4	IMC Magnet		2	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	—	⅛
8¾	6½	ImacoG .10c		1	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—	⅛
8⅛	6½	ImpcChm .17e		1	13	6¾	6¾	6¾	+	⅛
31½	29⅜	Imp Oil .60		132	48	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	—	1⅛
3 3-16	2¼	ImpT Gp .10e		2	10	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	—	1-16
15	4¾	Inarco Cp .12		14	5	5⅛	4¾	5⅛		
14⅜	8½	Indian Hd wt		7		9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
59	54	IndpisPL pf 4		2730		57½	56	56	—	1½
18⅜	6	Inexco Oil		617	33	17	17⅜	16⅞	—	⅛
8⅜	2⅞	Inflight Pict		53		3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+	⅛
9¼	4¾	InfoCred .08a		19	11	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+	⅜
16	8¾	Instron Corp		10	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	—	⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Instrum Sys		150	17	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	—	⅛
12½	8¾	Integrtd Res		24	12	18¼	9⅞	10⅜	—	⅛
8¾	5⅝	Intermedico		4	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜		
2⅞	1	Intl Bankcrd		31		1⅜	1	1⅛	+	⅛
20⅜	9⅞	Intl Foodsvc		9	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛		
9¾	4¾	InFunerai Sv		22	10	5⅜	5	5		
16½	11¼	IntGenInd .70		11	8	13⅜	13	13	—	⅛
28½	9¼	Int Prot .12		28	27	11½	11	11⅛	+	⅛
11⅜	6⅜	Int Seaw .50e		19	8	7	6⅝	6⅝		
12⅜	3¼	Int Stretch		38		4	3¾	3¾	—	⅛
14¼	3⅝	Interphoto		22	10	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	—	⅛
20¼	14½	Intersystm		2	14	16¼	16¼	16¼	—	⅛
22⅜	5⅜	Investm Fla		36	5	5⅞	5½	5½	—	⅜
48½	31	InvDiv A 1.80		49	6	32½	31¾	32¼	+	⅜
12½	7¾	InvDivB .45		4	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼		
15⅛	6½	InvestFdg .60		16	30	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+	⅛
16⅜	15⅜	InvRlTr 1.24a		15	18	16	15⅞	16	+	⅛
17⅜	15⅜	Invt Ray .12a		33	13	9⅝	9½	9½	+	⅛
28½	11½	Iroquois Ind		24	13	13⅜	10¾	10¾	—	⅛
16	8⅛	Irvin Indust		4	14	8⅜	8¼	8¼	—	⅛
9⅝	6	ISC Ind .22a		36	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	—	⅛
12⅜	7	Itel Corp		163		10½	10	10	—	⅜
3⅝	1⅜	ITI Corp		8	24	1½	1½	1½	—	⅛

J-K

10⅜	5	Jaclyn .26e		3	8	5⅜	5½	5⅜		
12⅜	8	Jacobs Eng		12	23	8¼	8¼	8¼	+	⅛
25⅞	12½	Jamesway .60t		43	10	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	—	⅛
27½	9	Jeannette		8	425	8⅝	8½	8½	—	⅛
10¾	5¼	Jeffersn Strs		11		8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
28⅛	7¾	Jervis 1.20t		23	11	20⅜	20	20	—	⅜
7¾	3⅛	Jetronic Ind		3	16	4	3⅞	3⅞		
37⅛	18⅜	Jewelcor		95	25	24⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—	1
37⅜	30	JohnPd .60h		30	47	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	—	⅜
7¾	4	JS Industries		4	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
11⅜	8	Jupiter Ind		14		8⅜	8¼	8¼	—	⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Kaiser In .17t		263	27	5½	5¼	5½	—	⅛
8¾	4	Kalvex Inc		26	5	4⅜	4	4⅛	+	⅛
8	3¼	Kane Mill wt		7		4⅜	4	4⅜		
28	26½	KanebSvc .86		11	12	32⅛	31¼	31½	—	⅞
41½	24¼	Kauf Brd wt		23		28¼	27⅛	27⅛	—	⅝
7¾	3⅝	Kavanau		11		4	4	4		
14⅜	9⅜	Kay Corp		10		12½	12¼	12½	+	⅜
13⅛	3	Kenton Corp		13		3⅝	3½	3½		
20	7	Ketchum Co		8	17	7	7	7		
23½	17⅜	Kewanee .48		67	12	19¾	18⅛	18⅛	—	1½
69½	38	Kewanee pf 2		23		58⅛	54	54	—	4
4½	4⅛	Key Co .20		11	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛		
4⅛	15-16	Kilembe Coo		2		1⅞	1¾	1¾	+	⅛
23⅛	9¾	Killearn Pr		34	8	10⅜	10	10	+	⅛
2½	1¼	Kin Ark Corp		16		1¼	1⅛	1⅛	—	⅛
22⅜	10⅜	KingRsd .20b		10	14	20⅜	20	20⅛	—	⅜
20¾	9	Kingsford .20		26	22	15	14⅞	19½	—	⅛
28¾	20½	Kirby Ind .44		15	13	24⅛	24	24⅛	—	⅜
23⅜	8¼	Kit Mfg		9		9⅛	9	9	+	⅛
10⅞	4¼	KleerVu Ind		9		4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+	⅛
3¾	1 3-16	Kleinerts		10		1 5-16	1 4-16	1 4-16	—	1-16
55½	37¼	Knicker Toy		16	16	50	48	48	—	2⅜
27⅝	24⅜	KnifkTov wt		3		24⅜	24½	24½	—	1½
17¼	11¾	Knott Ind .40		3	15	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
25	16½	Kollmrgn .40		7	20	20	20	20	—	¼
41	19	KuhnsStr .10		19	18	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	—	¼

L

4⅜	2	LaBarge Inc		4		2½	2½	2½		
40½	12½	Latay Radio		90	8	14⅞	13⅞	14	—	⅛
11⅜	3½	LAigion Appl		12		4	3¾	3¾	+	⅛
5	2¼	Lake Shore		1	337	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
18¼	10¾	LaMaur .36		8	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
12	7	LaneWool .41t		10	17	7¾	7½	7¾		
7½	4¼	LaPointe .20		6	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	—	⅛
5¼	2¾	Landmrk Ld		6	20	3	2 3	3		
8¾	4¾	Laneco Inc		4	10	5¼	5½	5¼		
17½	13¾	LarwRI 1.09e		87	14	16	15½	15⅝	+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	LarwIn RI wt		65		1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+	⅛
44½	28⅜	LCA Corp		185	14	28⅜	26½	26⅝	—	2⅛
14⅜	7¼	LCA Corp wt		69		7¾	5⅞	6	—	1⅛
14⅝	10	LeGran Cp		6	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—	⅛
22½	15⅜	Lee Rnal .20		4	17	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	—	⅛
15⅜	7	Leader Inft		3		7⅞	7¾	7¾	—	⅛
12⅜	6¼	Leader Hous		17	8	8	7¾	7⅞	—	⅛
8⅞	3½	Leasco Cp wt		226		3¾	3¼	3¼	—	⅛
43⅜	14½	Leath Co .40		29	7	14⅛	13½	13½	—	⅜
30	17½	Lee Enf .88e		15	15	21¾	21½	21½	—	⅛
18⅞	6⅜	Les Nait		4		7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+	⅛
12⅛	6	Lehigh Press		3	8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+	⅛
35⅜	16¼	Leigh Prd .40		x51	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	—	⅛
24⅜	13⅜	Leisure Tec		7	8	12	11⅜	13⅜	—	⅛
56¾	37¼	LernerStr .96		25	10	47½	47	47¼	+	¼
41¾	23¼	Lerner St wt		21		33⅝	33¼	33⅛	—	⅜
29⅞	13¾	LesliFay .32b		58	11	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	—	⅜
13½	10⅝	Lewis BF .20		9	10	11	10⅝	10⅝		
9½	2⅜	Liberty Fgb		6		3	3	3	—	⅛
8	2⅞	Liberty Leas		2		3¼	3⅛	3⅛		
13	8	LilliAnn 1.13t		5	10	6½	6¼	6¼	—	⅛
8⅞	3⅛	IlliyLynn A		9	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛		
7½	3⅜	Lincoln Am		6		4	3¾	3¾	—	⅛
3½	2	Lodge&Shp		3		2¼	2¼	2¼	+	⅛
19⅞	2¾	Loehmn .32a		7	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	—	⅛
29⅛	14	LoewsThe wt		267		15	14⅜	14½	+	⅛
7¾	3	Logistic Ind		28	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
11¾	9⅜	LaGanSvc .60		8	12	12	12	12	+	⅛
29¾	25	Louis Cem 1b		63	8	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	—	⅛
6¾	3	LSB Ind .55t		1	9	4½	4½	4½	—	⅛
7⅜	3½	LTV Corp wt		175		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—	⅛
3⅞	1¼	LTV Wts wt		5		2⅛	2	2	—	⅛
13¾	7¼	Luby Corp		7	9	9	8¾	8¾	—	⅛
14½	7¼	Lundy Elec		10	13	8½	8⅜	8½	—	⅜

M

4	1¼	Macro Chat		13		1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—	⅛
17¾	15½	Me PbSv 1.20		1	11	16¼	16¼	16¼	+	⅛
4½	1¼	Mallory Ran		10		1⅜	1¼	1⅜		
23½	5¾	MamMart .22		22	11	6⅞	6			

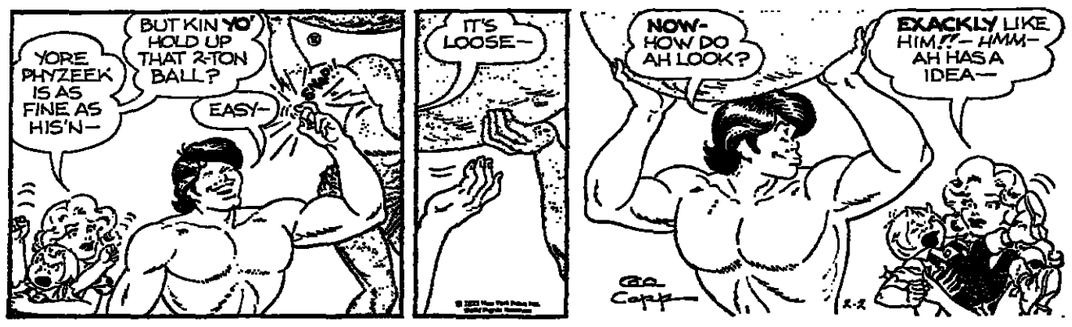
PEANUTS



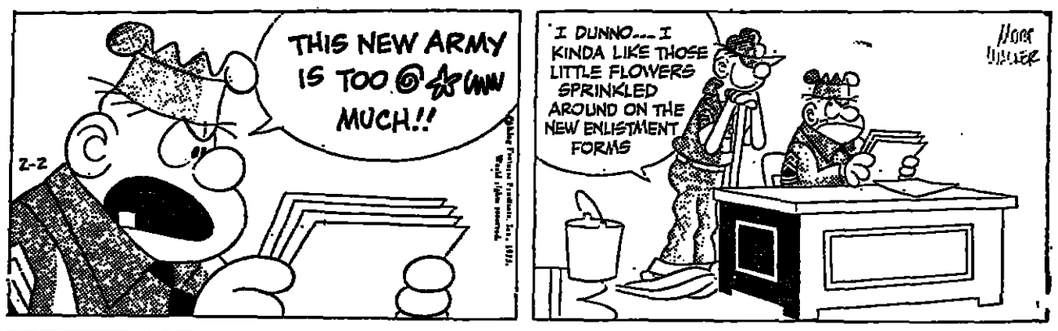
B.C.



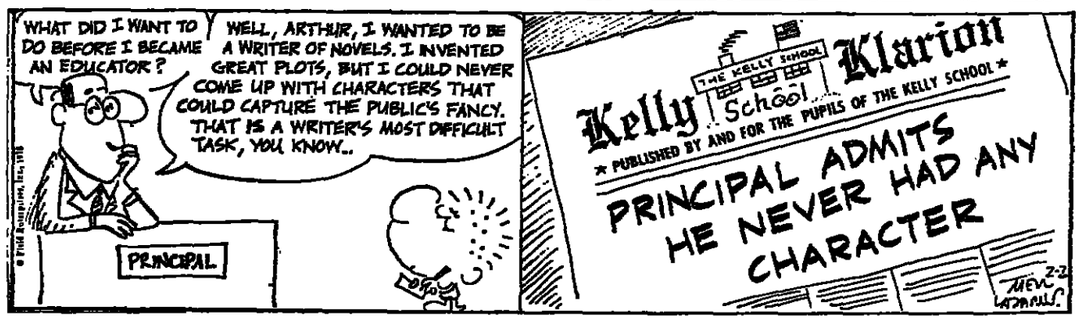
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



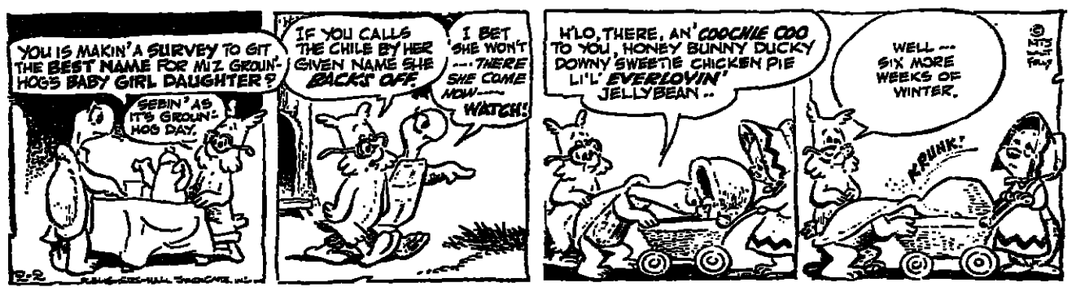
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The lengthier the bidding, the more clues are available to the opening leader. If West had taken a little more time to make a crucial lead on the diagramed deal, he would have defeated a grand slam.

East's hand would not pass the usual test for a weak two-bid—a strong six-card suit—but the vulnerability was in his favor, and his decision to bid two diamonds sowed the seeds for some North-South confusion.

South was surprised to hear that East held long, strong diamonds, and contented himself with an overcall of two spades. This put North on a track to slam, and his first move was to cue-bid diamonds, the only forcing action available to him.

South's decision to cue-bid in diamonds at every opportunity, the four-level, the five-level and the six-level, meant that North did not confirm his spade support explicitly until the slam level. Diamond control was not what North needed, so his six-spade bid was a sign-off. South's decision to bid seven spades was a rather wild gamble: he assumed that the heart ace would be part of North's values, or that the defenders would fail to find a heart lead if the ace was missing.

With *diamonds cue-bid on* both sides of him at every level, West should not have considered a diamond lead. The winning lead was clearly indicated by his partner's Lightner double of seven spades. This clearly asks West not to lead diamonds, and is usually interpreted as asking for dummy's first-bid suit. This was hearts, since the three-*diamond bid was artificial*, and a heart lead would have ended matters immediately for down one.

When West actually made the routine, sleepy lead of a diamond, South had no trouble in making the doubled grand slam. He won in his hand, ruffed a low diamond in dummy, and discarded his heart losers on dummy's *top clubs. A heart ruff and another diamond ruff disposed of* South's last loser, and it was then an easy matter to draw trumps and claim the grand slam.

NORTH
♠ A 9 4
♡ K J 8 7 5 2
◇ —
♣ A K 6 3

WEST
♠ 6
♡ Q 10 6 3
◇ 8 4
♣ Q 10 9 7 4 2

EAST (D)
♠ J 10 2
♡ A
◇ Q 9 7 6 5 3
♣ J 8 5

SOUTH
♠ K Q 8 7 5 3
♡ 9 4
◇ A K J 10 2
♣ —

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

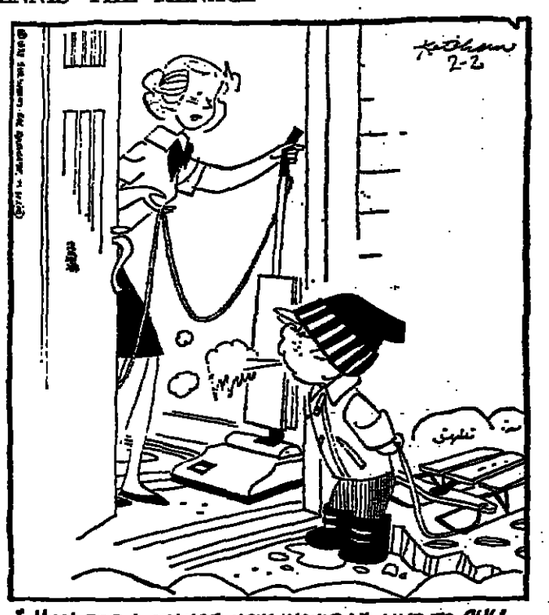
East	South	West	North
2 ◇	2 ♠	Pass	3 ◇
Pass	4 ◇	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	5 ◇	Pass	6 ♣
Pass	6 ◇	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	7 ♠	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	Y		C	A	R	I	B	S		F	A	I	L		
E	G	O		A	N	I	M	A	L		A	I	D	E		
T	O	G	S		S	I	M	P	L	E	S	I	M	O	N	
E	R	A	I	S	E			D	E	F	E	R				
R	A	I	S	H		A	I	C	H		V	E	S	S	E	L
			O	R	M	O	U	S	E				A	S	E	
S	I	M	O	N	P	U	R	E		T	E	N	S	E		
I	N	A	I	D		R	I	E		E	S	T	A	R		
D	A	R	N	I	S		S	I	M	O	N	S	A	Y	S	
E	W	E		S	E	N	S	A	T	E						
D	E	S	E	R	T		G	O	I	T		N	E	A	T	
			R	A	I	D				H	E	D	G	E		
S	I	M	O	N	L	E	G	R	E	E		I	A	M		
A	C	E	S		F	L	U	D	E	D		C	I	E		
C	I	T	E		S	I	M	O	N	Y		T	N	T		

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUPON
MOWNE
CHUNQE
KLAYEC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: ○○A○○○ ○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ANKLE CRANK DEAFEN GIMLET
Answer: *Where to go in and cast a spell*—"ENTRANCE"

BOOKS

THE MORNING AFTER

By Jack B. Weiner. 263 pps. Delacorte Press. $6.95.

Reviewed by Richard Yates

CHARLIE Lester is 38, a former New York journalist who has landed a big public-relations job in Los Angeles. He is assistant to the board chairman of a giant oil company, for whom he writes speeches, articles and glossy annual reports. Like many PR men he is cynical about his work (the oil company is a *major* pollutant, and much of Charlie's duty is to publicize his boss as a high-minded champion of "ecology") yet at the same time he's proud of it—proud of his skill, of the chairman's flattering praise, of the money that provides a nice home in Malibu for his beloved wife Fran and their children.

But Charlie, as he himself is often the first to admit, has a "drinking problem." He insists he's not an alcoholic.

He can go on the wagon for weeks at a time, and often does. But early in the story, having attended a Friday evening business party from which he's promised to be home by 10, he drinks all night and spends the small hours in a slovenly sexual romp with his pretty young research assistant. Reeling home at noon, full of abject remorse, he begins tippling again the minute Fran's back is turned; that leads to a vicious quarrel, and they sleep in separate rooms.

But the weekend isn't over yet, and Charlie makes the most of it. Up and around before anyone else in the house, he cooks an elaborate Sunday breakfast, devotes the day to the role of attentive family man, and in the evening pulls off a big surprise: he takes them all out to dinner at the best Japanese restaurant in town. "Thank *you*," Fran whispers to him in bed that night, and they are as happy as young lovers. However, as he lies awake in her sleeping embrace, he's afraid that if her arm should slip away he might "vanish forever."

When the oil magnate is invited to a national ecological conference in New York, he asks Charlie to join him there. The meeting is set for a Monday morning, but Charlie takes off two days early. His transcontinental flight is a vodka-soaked dream; his Manhattan weekend is spent boozing and wallowing with a fortyish, sexually ravenous advertising woman, then hitting the bars, later staggering down Lexington Avenue with an old drinking buddy and bellowing Irish songs.

Waking in his own vomit after two hours' sleep, suffering the worst hangover of his life, he has 40 minutes to get to the conference. He makes it, but afterwards the boss takes him sternly into a hotel coffee shop and lays it on the line: "You were a disgrace...". And the most painful part of this harrowing scene is not Charlie's fear of losing his job; it's his fear that he might start to cry —which he does.

Back home, sober again and working well, he is soon forgiven (he *is* a good PR man, after all), and for a time things go smoothly with the family so. They all enjoy a small, happy afternoon party with congenial friends—until Charlie, the perfect host, gets a little too happy; when the guests have left, Fran forbids him to go on drinking.

At last, humbly promising Fran to "get help," he puts himself in the hands of a rich Beverly Hills psychiatrist—a vain, supercilious young fop who keeps a supply of fancy imported snacks in his outer office, appears to doze through Charlie's hapless monologues and often makes *him* wait (at a dollar a minute) while he counsels other patients on the phone. After six sessions Charlie quits the man cold; but he tenderly assures Fran that the therapy has done him a world of good, that the analyst has praised him for his "insight," that they've both agreed he needs no further treatment. Then, very soon, it's back to more booze, more fights and more blackouts.

The family doctor urges Charlie to take a vacation alone—get away to some nice resort, soak up the sun and "dry out"—and he does so, filled with high purpose. But by the second night of his *exile he is screaming* drunken obscenities to Fran on the phone. Some days later, awakened on a public beach in dirty clothes, an open wound on his face and a bottle of cheap wine in his arms, he creeps home to find Fran and the children with their bags packed. They are leaving him. And from there on it's all downhill for Charlie: one more desperate night on the town, a terrifying attack of DTs, confinement in the psycho ward of a hospital from which, as he soon craftily learns, it is all too easy to escape.

There are many things wrong with Jack B. Weiner's first novel. It's first chapter, fortunate brief, may be the weakest and least *inviting overture* to a serious book you will read all year. Its first-person prose often falls into shoddy tough-talk, and there are some dreadful images: the surf comes in "as if to the slow rhythmic beat of a giant, salt-encrusted metronome"; "The word *hypocrite* was bleeping on and off in my head like the red tilt signal on an upended pinball machine."

Never mind. For all its faults, "The Morning After" is a strong and compelling piece of work. Time and again Mr. Weiner proves that he knows *how to do big, important fictional things extremely well. He* can bring characters instantly alive through dialogue, can write scenes so vivid that we seem to take part in them, can make us forget for hours that we are holding and turning printed pages as we become helplessly involved in his story.

And finally, as all good novels must, this one manages to cast a shadow larger than itself. Charlie Lester's real "problem" is the agony of his total isolation, and it comes to serve as an eloquent, unforgettable metaphor for the secret loneliness of us all.

Richard Yates is writer-in-residence at Wichita State University.

© The New York Times

CROSSWORD

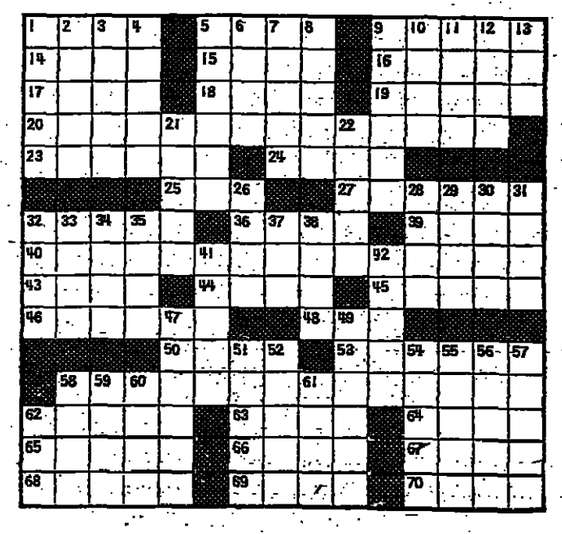
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Cavil
5 New York's —— River
9 Maine bay
14 Spread
15 German title
16 Fabric
18 Kind of house or speed
17 Inlets
19 European river
20 Usually
23 Remove from office
24 Lessen
25 Ottoman title
27 Woolly fabric
32 Japanese screen
36 Cheese
39 Earth line
40 Encounter
43 —— Bator
44 Mellowed
45 Calm
46 Barest
48 Tool
50 Black-eyed and-sweet
53 British P.M. and family
58 Without doubt
62 Enticed
63 Italian actress
64 Eban
65 Skirt style
66 Far East weight
67 Prevaricator
68 Tumbler
69 —— and ends
70 Lovers' spot

DOWN

1 Island off Greece
2 "—— is in the streets"
3 Brings up
4 *Mail, in Paris*
5 Decadent
6 Calla lily
7 English county
8 Oklahoma city
9 Oblige
10 Scope
11 Disparage
12 Charge
13 Unity
21 "You never —— so good"
22 March
26 Heister
28 Ratchet part
29 Leaf angle
30 Appointment: Sp.
31 Pale
32 Rabble
33 Predicament
34 Sharif
35 —— sais quoi
37 Theology degree
38 Verdi work
41 Made of a cereal
42 Soupy
47 English potters
49 Top dogs
51 Augment
52 Athletic group
54 In any way
55 Shinbone
56 White House architect
57 Net
58 Program
59 Kazan
60 Desires
61 Second-hand
62 Witty one



هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

Women's Downhill Has Usual Ending: Miss Proell First

SCHRUNS, Austria, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Annemarie Proell sped to her seventh straight downhill victory of the season today, leading Austria to an overpowering 1-2-3 national triumph. Austrian girls captured the top five places and placed eight skiers in the top ten. Miss Proell, 19, navigated the 1,300-meter course in 1 minute 39 seconds, beating the best time of Austrian competitor—Jacqueline Rouvier of France—by three and a half seconds.

Wiltrud Drexel was second in 1:39.03; Ingrid Gfoellner third in 1:39.18; Marianne Ranner fourth in 1:39.21, and Irmgard Lukasser fifth in 1:39.42.

The next—and last—World Cup downhill race this season will be held next week in St. Moritz, Switzerland, and that should make Miss Proell's rivals very happy. Today's victory gave Annemarie 225 points as she goes for an unprecedented third consecutive World Cup title. Austria's Monika Kaserer is second with 133 points.

"There is only one way to beat her," said French women's coach Gaston Perrot with a smile. "To knock her over the head before she takes off."

Miss Proell now has 25 World Cup victories in her career, seven more than the previous record held by France's triple Olympic champion Jean-Claude Killy. This year, besides going seven-for-seven in the downhill, Miss Proell has won two giant slaloms.

Today's race was held in cloudy, foggy weather with visibility poor on some of the tricky parts of the slope. Miss Proell had starting number 13.

"Fog doesn't bother me," she said. "And I am not superstitious either about wearing number 13.

"The downhill track started with a long schuss on which a fast ski was important and then turned into a more tricky section with a double S-bend requiring great technical skill.

"Nobody handled this bend as smoothly as Annemarie," said Austrian women's coach Heini Messner. "I knew she made it when I saw her roar through this bend."

Marie-Thérèse Nadig of Switzerland, double gold medallist at the Sapporo Olympics, staged a comeback today after missing several races following injuries suffered in last month's downhill race at Pfronten, West Germany.

Miss Nadig had good time in the lower part of the track but finished only 11th with 1:40.91.

The top U.S. entries were Susan Corock and Marilyn Cochran, who placed 17th and 18th.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1.	Annemarie Proell, Austria	1:36.19
2.	Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	1:37.03
3.	Ingrid Gfoellner, Austria	1:38.18
4.	Marianne Ranner, Austria	1:39.21
5.	Irmgard Lukasser, Austria	1:39.42
6.	Jacqueline Rouvier, France	1:39.81
7.	Brigitte Totschnig, Austria	1:39.91
8.	Brigitte Schroll, Austria	1:40.00
9.	B. Zurbriggen, Switz.	1:40.47
10.	Bernt Rauter, Austria	1:40.50
11.	Marie-Thérèse Nadig, Switz.	1:40.91
17.	Susan Corrock, U.S.	1:41.65
18.	Marylin Cochran, U.S.	1:41.72

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Points
1. Annemarie Proell, Austria	225
2. Monika Kaserer, Austria	133
3. Jacqueline Rouvier, France	93
4. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	79
5. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger.	75
6. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	65
7. Irmgard Lukasser, Austria	63
8. Patricia Emonet, France	56
9. Ingrid Gfoefner, Austria	51
10. Brigitte Totschnig, Austria	45



United Press International.

FLYING HOME—Austria's Annemarie Proell leaves the ground after going over bump en route to her seventh straight downhill skiing victory as Austrians dominated event.

Celtics' White Robs Cavaliers of a Triumph

BOSTON, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Jo Jo White scored on a twisting lay-in with 17 seconds remaining to put Boston ahead as the Celtics beat the Cleveland Cavaliers, 94-89, tonight in the National Basketball Association.

Don Chaney clinched the game seconds later, converting a three-point play after being fouled by Johnny Johnson. White set up the play with a steal.

Cleveland had a 71-62 lead in the final period. White put Boston ahead for the first time in the game with 3 minutes 5 seconds left in the game with another steal and lay-up to make the score 87-85.

Pistons 94, Knicks 91

In Detroit, Bob Lanier tallied 30 points and grabbed 18 rebounds and the Pistons thwarted a rallying New York in taking a 94-91 victory.

The loss left the Knicks one game behind the Celtics in their battle for the Atlantic Conference leadership.

Lanier and John Mengelt scored 10 of Detroit's 25 fourth-quarter points as Detroit held a six-point lead through most of the period. But the final two minutes, however, Bill Bradley of New York sank two jumpers and Dean Meminger stole the ball from Dave Bing to put the Knicks one point behind, 92-91, with 25 seconds to go.

Warriors 131, 76ers 115

Rick Barry and Cazzie Russell combined for 57 points as Golden State snapped a four-game losing streak with a 131-115 victory at Philadelphia. The loss was the 15th in a row and 51st of the season for the 76ers, who have won only four games.

SuperSonics 118, Rockets 109

Spencer Haywood and Dick Snyder combined for 62 points to lead Seattle to a 118-109 home victory over Houston.

Vickers Paces 6th Straight Victory

Rangers Fire Away at Goalie Of Kings to Extend Streaks

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Steve Vickers scored a goal and assisted on two others last night and Bobby Rousseau tallied his first goal in 33 games as the New York Rangers skated to their sixth straight victory by defeating the California Golden Seals, 3-1.

The triumph, which also extended the Rangers' unbeaten streak to 11 games, offset a gallant goaltending performance by the Seals' Gilles Meloche, who stopped 55 shots.

The victory put New York three points behind leading Montreal in the National Hockey League's East Division.

After Walt McKechnie had gotten the Seals off to a 1-0 first-period lead with his 14th goal of the season, Brad Park tied it in the second period. Vickers set up Park with a perfect backhand pass.

Maple Leafs 5, Islanders 3

At Toronto, left-winger Gary Monahan scored two goals and linemate Paul Henderson had a goal and three assists as the Maple Leafs came from behind and defeated the New York Islanders, 5-3.

The Islanders, trying to make Earl Ingarfield's NHL coaching debut a success, quickly took the lead as ex-Leaf Brian Spencer scored his eighth and ninth goals of the season against Gord McRae, making his initial NHL start in the Leafs net. McRae was recalled from Tulsa of the Central Hockey League earlier in the week.

The Leafs, puzzled by some tough checking of the Islanders early in the first period, then managed to take advantage of loose play by the Islanders to register their first of five straight goals with 20 seconds remaining in the first session. Monahan took a pass from Henderson and beat goalie Billy Smith.

Penguins 4, Kings 1

Defenseman Darryl Edestrand scored two goals to lead Pittsburgh to a 4-1 home victory over Los Angeles. Edestrand, who also had an assist, took a pass from rookie Jim Wyley and flipped a backhander past goalie Gary Edwards to give the Penguins a 1-0 lead at 3:20 of the second period.

Riessen Tops Rashmin To Gain in WCT Play

MILAN, Feb. 1 (AP).—Fourth-seeded Marty Riessen of the United States survived four match points and beat Haaron Rashmin of Pakistan, 7-6, 5-7, 7-6 today to advance to the quarterfinals of the $50,000 Milan World Championship tennis tournament.

Bob Carmichael, an Australian now living in France, upset sixth seeded Roger Taylor of Britain 4-6, 7-6, 6-2 in another second-round match.

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

New York Rangers 3, California 1 (Park, Rousseau, Vickers; McKechnie).

Toronto 5, New York Islanders 3 (Monahan 2, Ullman, Thompson, Henderson; Spencer 2, Harris).

Pittsburgh 4, Los Angeles 1 (Edestrand 2, Pronovost, Shock; Komadoski).

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Denver 134, Memphis 106 (Simpson 34, Robisch 23; Thompson 28, Neumann 20).

Utah 122, Indiana 107 (Boone 29, Wise 25, Beaty 25; Freeman 35, McGinnis 32).

Kentucky 109, Dallas 99 (Issel 28, Simon 20, Dampier 20; R. Jones 35, Hamilton 17).

Virginia 100, New York 84 (Erving 47, Irvine 13; Carter 19, Roche 16).

Unwanted Olympics Await a Home

LAUSANNE, Feb. 1 (UPI).—The executive board of the International Olympic Committee meets this weekend to discuss the merits of the town's bidding to replace Denver as host of the 1976 Winter Games.

Highly placed IOC sources said the choice would probably be between Innsbruck, Austria, and the Chamonix region of France.

Four towns submitted their candidacies by the Jan. 15 deadline, as the people of Colorado voted by referendum to oppose the Games. But Salt Lake City withdrew its bid earlier this week and the IOC sources said Tampere, Finland, was considered an outsider.

The last-minute application of Lake Placid, N.Y., was unlikely to be accepted by the committee on procedural grounds. The sources said that even if the application was accepted "Lake Placid was extremely unlikely to be chosen" because of the confusion already created by Denver and Salt Lake City.

The eight-man executive board, chaired by IOC president Lord Michael Killanin, will begin its meeting tomorrow but will not hear the candidates' arguments until Sunday, an IOC spokesman said.

It has not yet been decided, he said, whether the committee would make an immediate choice or would conduct a postal vote of all IOC members before announcing a decision.

If the committee makes the selection, the announcement will be made Monday, he said.

Innsbruck, where the 1964 Winter Games were held, and the Chamonix area, where Grenoble hosted the 1968 games, were considered favorites because the cost of returning there would be lower than building new installations at Tampere.

The Finnish government has allotted 12 million marks ($3 million) to cover expenses of staging the Games—should Tampere be chosen.

The chief drawback of the Finnish application, however, is that the Alpine and Nordic ski events would be separated by almost 100 miles.

"Our chances depend largely on whether the IOC is willing to split the games into two parts separating Alpine events from the rest," said Paavo Korhonen, Tampere's chief planner.

Innsbruck has nothing to build except an Olympic Village for the competitors, Austrian officials said. This would cost about 227 million Austrian schillings ($10 million) but would be incorporated as part of the town's building program as was the 1964 village, the Austrian officials said.

"Everything except the village is ready," said Mayor Alois Lugger, "and the costs for Innsbruck would be lower than anywhere else."

The French candidacy is being backed by 16 small towns in the Chamonix area.

Maurice Herzog, mayor of Chamonix, stressed that they wished to remove as much of the commercialism as possible from the Games, going along with the wishes of the IOC. No special Olympic Village would be built, he said.

"The 1976 Games must belong to sport and youth and not to promoters and publicity men," said Herzog.

The Chamonix region, however, has a busy publicity machine of its own going to try to get the games and IOC sources said Innsbruck thus could no longer be considered as the No. 1 favorite.

The Chamonix application has one major drawback. It does not have the full support of the French government.

"The attitude of the French government appears rather ambivalent," said one IOC source. "The costs of staging the games at Grenoble turned out to be quite high and I do not think they want to see that happen again."

The Lake Placid application was received today at IOC headquarters but a spokesman said the New York resort would have to go through the U.S. Olympic Committee first, which already turned down its bid in favor of Salt Lake City.

"Let's face it," said the IOC source, "The Americans are in a mess and we could be heading for more trouble if we bend the rules and allow their late application."

2d-Ranked N. Carolina State Won't Get Its Chance at No. 1

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI).—Though North Carolina State may be the only team in the country that could give UCLA a battle, its won't get the chance.

The undefeated Wolfpack, ranked second behind UCLA, is ineligible for post-season tournaments because of a penalty imposed upon them by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for recruiting violations.

Too bad the punishment had to come this year because the Wolfpack has the talent to make it to the finals of the NCAA tournament. North Carolina State won its 15th straight last night and proved that it is the best team in the rugged Atlantic Coast Conference by beating third-ranked Maryland, 88-75, for the second time this season.

Sophomore David Thompson, the star of the Wolfpack's victory over the Terrapins two weeks ago, again was the big man for the winners. He scored 24 points, including a three-point play with 11 minutes 30 seconds remaining, as the Wolfpack turned a 42-42 tie into a rout in the second half.

Tom Burleson, the Wolfpack's 7-foot-4-inch center, tallied 18 points while Tom McMillen, a 6-11 center, scored 25 for Maryland, which lost only its second game in 18 outings.

In other action, eighth-ranked North Carolina beat Wake Forest, 69-51; 12th-ranked Providence beat Boston College, 73-64; 19th-ranked South Carolina downed Marshall, 88-71 and Jacksonville beat Stetson, 78-74.

North Carolina shot 59 percent from the floor to win the ACC game. The Tar Heels, raising their record to 16-3, got 15 points from Darrell Elston and 14 from George Karl. Tony Byers had 17 for the Deacons.

Ernie DiGregorio scored 25 points and Fran Costello added 18 to pace Providence to its 15th victory in 17 games. Jere Nolan had 18 points for Boston College, now 6-10.

Freshman Mike Dunleavy tallied 24 points to lead South Carolina to its 13th victory against five losses.

Butch Taylor's basket with 12 seconds left snapped a 74-74 tie and enabled Jacksonville to edge Stetson. Henry Williams added two free throws in the final three seconds for the margin of victory. Abe Steward led Jacksonville with 22 points.

College Basketball

East

Pace 78, Stevens Tech 51.
Lafayette 86, Bucknell 52.
King's 82, Scranton 80.
Swarthmore 65, Wash. (Md.) 62 (o't).
Union (N.Y.) 67, Trinity (Tex.) 55.
New Hampshire 71, Vermont 68.
Northeastern 57, Colgate 52.
Amherst 78, Springfield 67.
Penn St. 72, Syracuse 68.
Albany St. (N.Y.) 70, Brockport 63.
Providence 73, Boston Coll. 64.
Niagara 79, Buffalo 77.
St. Bonaventure 103, St. Francis (N.Y.) 57.
Rider 69, Lehigh 63.
American U. 90, Hofstra 81.

South

Geo. Washington 59, Navy 56.
William-Mary 77, VMI 69.
Tennessee St. 90, Bellarmine 48.
Virginia 89, West Virginia 75.
Jacksonville 78, Stetson 74.
South Carolina 88, Marshall 71.
Georgetown (D.C.) 74, Loyola (Md.) 59.
North Caro. St. 89, Maryland 76.
Jacksonville St. 76, Montevallo 75.
Davidson 73, East Carolina 62.
Florida Tech 86, North Georgia 79.
North Carolina 69, Wake Forest 51.

Midwest

Canisius 80, Wayne St. 67.
Butler 72, Wabash 67.
Walsh 78, Ohio Dominican 62.
Hiram 80, John Carroll 79.
Defiance 73, Earlham 72.
Ohio U. 74, Kent St. 64.
Eastern Illinois 96, Aquinas 87.
Albion 82, Hope 62.
Miami (Ohio) 88, Western Michigan 64.
Bowling Green 81, Toledo 48.
Cincinnati 84, Dayton 71.

Southwest

Oklahoma City 81, Hardin Simmons 76.
Tarleton 79, Okla. Baptist 78.
Austin 70, Bishop 67.

West

Denver 63, Air Force 56.
Occidental 93, Cal Tech 50.
San Diego St. 78, Los Angeles St. 77.

Rams Draft Milburn

Pro Football Chases Track Stars

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI).—The National Football League dragged through the second day of its annual college player draft yesterday with the spotlight going to well known track rather than football stars.

Most of the nation's big-name collegians were grabbed up in Tuesday's first seven rounds and the clubs moved to the lesser known but sometimes surprising small college players in yesterday's final 10 rounds.

Two world class track stars went yesterday. Ron Milburn, the world's premier hurdler and a gold medal winner from Southern University, was taken by the Los Angeles Rams as a wide receiver on the 13th round.

On the same round John Smith, an Olympic finalist in the quarter-mile and one of the world's best at 440 yards, went to the Dallas Cowboys, also as a wide receiver. They joined Willie McGee of Alcorn A-M., another of the world's top sprinters, who was taken on the fifth round by San Diego Tuesday.

Milburn and McGee played college football while Smith did not.

There were two minor trades yesterday; both involved the Los Angeles Rams. The Rams sent linebacker John Pergine to Washington for an 11th-round pick and Jim Purnell, another reserve linebacker, to Oakland for a 13th-round pick.

The Detroit Lions also announced the hiring of Raymond Berry, the second leading receiver in NFL history, as a coach for their receivers. Barry, a Baltimore Colt star, is the first assistant hired by Don McCafferty, the Lions' new head coach.

Though Smith did not play football at UCLA, he did compete in high school. The Cowboys drafted him after a brief workout in which he showed he could catch a football.

Time to Gamble

Jeff Horsley, a member of North Carolina Central's world record-holding sprint medley team, was taken as a running back by New Orleans on the 10th round.

The last few rounds are traditionally the gambling rounds and New Orleans and Atlanta took risks on the 16th in choosing the two smallest players of the draft. The Saints selected Howard Stevens, the 5-foot-5 speedster from Louisville, who was the nation's leading runner, and the Falcons picked 5-4 Rufus (Roadrunner) Ferguson of Wisconsin.

Controversial Eddie McAshan, the first black player to quarterback a major college team in the south—Georgia Tech—was selected by New England on the 17th and final round. McAshan refused to report to practice and was suspended just prior to the final regular season game.

McAshan was taken as a quarterback and defensive back by the Patriots, and he'll be given an opportunity to move in as a backup man to regular passer Jim Plunkett.

Hufnagel Goes Late

John Hufnagel of Penn State, one of the top college quarterbacks, wasn't selected until the 14th round when he was taken by the Denver Broncos. Hufnagel was one of 22 quarterbacks selected in the two-day session.

Of the 242 offensive players taken, 63 were running backs while 70 of the defensive players drafted were backs. The Big Ten Conference led with 53 players chosen and the Big Eight ranked second with 36.

Oklahoma had the most players drafted—11—while Nebraska, Michigan State and national champion Southern California had 10 each.

Rozelle Is the Answer Man As NFL Draft Draws Crowd

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Professional football has reached such a lofty level of popularity that some of its fans get excited about sitting in a hotel ballroom and watching a draft whose most animated action is a league official walking a down-and-in pattern through a maze of tables and telephone wires.

When commissioner Pete Rozelle formally opened the two-day draft at 10:02 a.m. Tuesday, approximately 250 spectators had 50-yard-line seats for the National Football League's biggest event since the Super Bowl.

"I got here at about 20 to eight this morning and the first ones started coming in a few minutes later," said Art Hanh, a Burns security guard, at the Americana Hotel.

The bulk of the crowd was young men of college and high school age, most of whom were between semesters. But as one said, "Even if we didn't have off, we'd be here."

Why had they come? "You get to see guys like Rozelle," said Stephen Hanks, a high school senior from the Bronx, N.Y. "You never get close to them any other way. And there's no admission. Why shouldn't we come?"

Although they expected only to watch officials announce the names of the drafted players and see those names go up on a screen, some of the fans received an unexpected bonus when Rozelle took time out from his official duties and talked with them for more than an hour.

Seated on the red-carpeted steps in front of the gallery, the commissioner answered such questions as "How did the NFL push through its merger while the ABA and NBA haven't been able to?", "Are you still trying to put pressure on the Mets to let the Jets play at Shea Stadium before the end of the baseball season?" and "Will the NFL put another team in the Yankee Stadium when the Giants move?"

But even while listening to Rozelle, the fans didn't lose sight of what they had come for. As soon as a league official started announcing the next selection, heads snapped up and pencils started writing.

Most of the spectators brought with them notebooks or at least sheets of paper on which they recorded all picks. Some also had published lists of the top college players and used them to argue among themselves over who should be the next selection.

One member of the audience had neither list nor notebook. "I figured this was just something interesting to see. I'm having a good time," said Jay Naiman, a blind college student from Flushing, N.Y.

Some draft choices were greeted by cheers and applause. The biggest reaction came when it was announced the Giants had taken Brad Van Pelt. When the Jets chose Burgess Owens, one young man shouted, "They're in the Super Bowl."

Not all the spectators were men. There were a few women, including Linda Shrader, an employee in the investment department of Equitable Life. "I just love football," she said.

Should she have been somewhere else instead of watching the draft? "Yes, at work," she said. "I'm AWOL."

At 1:25 a man decided he should be somewhere else, too. "Ahh, that's enough," he said, putting on his coat. "I gotta go over to OTB [off track betting]."

The Scoreboard

ALPINE SKIING—At Haus Im Ennstal, Austria, Austria's Andrea Straub, 16, won a European Cup women's downhill, completing the 2,700-meter course in 1 minute 45.59 seconds. Czechoslovakia's Anna Droppova was second in 1:45.68, followed by Angelika Rudiger of Austria in 1:46.10. Maddalena Silvestri of Italy took fouth in 1:46.48 and France's Martine Coutlet was fifth in 1:47.04.

TENNIS—At Washington, top-seeded Margaret Court of Australia routed American Laura DuPont, 6-0, 6-0 and three other seeded players marched into the quarterfinals of the Virginia Slims women's tournament. Second-ranked Rosemary Casals, of the United States, defeated Wendy Paish, Australia, 6-3, 6-0; sixth-seeded American Wendy Overton stopped American Betty-Ann Hansen, 6-4, 6-4, and seventh-seeded American Valerie Ziegenfuss, downed American Barbara Downs, 6-3, 6-4, to advance to the quarter-final round.

BOXING—At Denver, Eddie Perkins, former junior-welterweight champion, scored a unanimous 12-round decision over sixth-ranked Armando Muniz to take Muniz's North American welterweight title. In preliminary matches, undefeated lightweight Dale Hernandez ran his string to 15 with a unanimous decision over Raul Manjarrez, and an experienced Russian Olympic team scored a 4-1 victory over the Denver Rocks amateur squad.

Ice Clown's Son Cuts Best Figure In U.S. Skating

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Feb. 1 (AP).—The son of an ice show clown has become the national senior men's champion with a solid performance in all phases of the competition in the 1973 U.S. figure-skating championships.

Gordon McKellen jr. scored 5.9 points of a possible 6.0 from all the judges in both technical merit and artistic impression in the final free skating to seal his triumph. He had finished third the past two years.

McKellen, 19, trains with Slavka Kohout, who also coaches Janet Lynn, who won her fifth straight senior women's title Friday night at the Metropolitan Sports Center here.

McKellen's father, "Tuffy," and uncle teamed for an ice comedy act during the 1930s and 1940s. His mother also skated professionally.

In second place, and also going to the world championships in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, was Bob Bradshaw. David Santee, 1971 junior champion, was third. Last year's junior champion, Terry Kubicka, was fourth.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Seattle 118, Houston 109 (Haywood 37, Snyder 25; Tomjanovich 25, Murphy 23).

Boston 94, Cleveland 89 (Chaney 26, Silas 19; Johnson 22, Wilkens 19).

Golden State 131, Philadelphia 115 (Barry 31, Russell 28; Boyd 23, Carter 23).

Detroit 91, New York 91 (Lanier 30, Bing 21; Frazier 20, Bradley 19).



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(w) Alexander Fund	$11.27
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.90
(w) Amitalia Fund	$7.98
(w) Andrea Equity	Can.$5.51
(w) Apollo(Tempus) Ass.pr.	SF122.31
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$17.18
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$40.74
(w) Asca Corporation	DM15.57
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$10.86
(w) Australia Selection Fd.	$7.50
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF1,088.50
— (d) Conbar	SF1,167.00
— (d) Grobar	SF1,017.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,117.50
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BTF Growth Fund	$7.67
— (w) BTF Japan Fund	$11.13
— (w) BTF Trust S.A.	$13.27
— (w) BTF Income Fund	$10.32
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$60.36
(w) Browninvest	$23.53
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$18.86
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.95
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.94
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.97
(d) Caribco N.V. "C" Sh.	$132.75
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,080.03
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.45
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.79
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.07
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$789.69
(d) Corrus Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF101.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF114.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF173.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF111.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF297.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.40
(w) D.G.C.	$66.50
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.05
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.18
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,535
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.56
— (w) Dr.Interest Inv.Fd.	$12.57
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.92
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Neb.Fren.	—
(d) Eurunion	$44.55
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.96
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.46
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.89
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$33.38
(d) Fiducem	BF1,355
(w) Finance Union	$10.71
(w) First Fund	$12.65
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$8.70
— (w) Int'l Min. & Petr. Fd.	$10.22
— (i) Amst.Ld.&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.32
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$24.77
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$125.46
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$89.34
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.48
(w) Fondital	$11.61
(w) Funseles Equis Fr.	SF1,066
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF120.85
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.80
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$6.05
(w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
(w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$48.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.39
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$11.13
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pen. Fd. Ltd.	$21.82
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$9.79
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrowthFd'Int'l.	$2.57
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.94
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV	$5,872
(w) Hedged Investors	$13,317
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobes	$28.29
(d) ICOFUND	$11.69
(w) INDEXOW	$23.02
(d) Interfin	$123.74
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.56
(d) Intertitalia	Lire 8,256
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.27
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.96
(r) Int'l Priv. Ltd.	Can.$5.23
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,287.71
(r) Italfortune Int'l Bd S.A.	$19.62
(d) Italmerica S.A. Fund	$8.85
(w) Japan Growth Fund	$15.05
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.50
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$53.12
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.00
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,885
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$6.17
(w) Keyfund	$8.07
(w) Kleinwort Benson(Int'l)	$12.67
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$19.07
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$23.18
(w) Luxfund	$33.46
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.48
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.56
(d) Meinwirth Int'l Fund	$5.81
(d) Meinwirth Inv. Fund	$9.39
(w) N.A.M.F.	$108.95
(w) Nippon Fund	$33.38
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.75
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$14.14
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.82
(i) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.08
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$30.97
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$9.71
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.02
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$F76.56
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,282
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,784
(d) Rentinvest	BF1,036
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.74
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$14.68
— (d) Global Fund	$7.53
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF82.65
(d) Selective Am. F'lly Fd.	$11.06
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.18
(r) Senzor Portfolio N.V.	$7.56
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.73
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.20
— (d) Share Realty	$18.38
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.45
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.82
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.44
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.20
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.54
— (d) L-T-M	$11.96
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$2.75
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est.	SF1,394
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,215
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.72
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$247.02
(w) Star Fund	$7.85
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.92
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF510.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF109.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF134.01
(r) Taisei Global Fund	$12.45
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$38.21
(w) Tokyo Valor	$15.55
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.18
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 133.5
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 115.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.61
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF88.50
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF97.75
— (d) Euris Eu. Sh.	SF159.50
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF125.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF105.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF125.00
— (d) Safit Sc. At. Sh.	SF254.50
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF184.00
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM22.34
— (d) Europafonds	DM42.26
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.55
— (d) Quirents	DM41.62
— (d) Unispecial I	DM75.68
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.32
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.29
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.96
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,918.52
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,160.53
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$574.87
(w) Worldwide Securities	$45.49
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,925.19
(w) Zodiac Command. Fund	$8.18
(w) Zodiac Fund	$8.52

*DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; d — New; NA — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.*

Observer

How Not to Be Nixon

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—All right, you asked me how Nixon got to be President while you—a splendid specimen of sagacious humanity—have to labor here in this ill-lighted hallway chipping paint from the woodwork, and I'm going to tell you how Nixon got to be President while you..."



Baker

"Forget it, Clara. Forget I said anything. I'm sorry I mentioned it."

"It was because Nixon, when he came out of his bedroom one morning and noticed several chipped spots on the bedroom door, didn't say, 'Pat, the paint on this door needs touching up, and I'm the man who's going to do the touching.'"

"I told you I'm sorry I mentioned it, Clara."

* * *

"No. Nixon didn't say that. What's more, he didn't get in his car and spend a full day going to the hardware store to buy an electric sander to smooth off the chipped edges, bringing the sander home, discovering that the cord was too short to reach the outlet, going out in the car again to buy an extension cord, coming home to discover that he didn't have sandpaper to put on the electric sander, going out in the car again..."

* * *

"I can take it, Clara, but I warn you..."

"And after not killing a whole day with a sander, Nixon didn't start sanding the chipped spots. And because he didn't, he didn't discover to his horror that great slabs of paint slid right off the door wherever the sander touched it. No, Nixon didn't do any of that, and as a result, Nixon was not depressed at the end of the second day by finding himself with a severe case of blotchy bedroom door."

"Mercy, Clara."

"That was why Nixon didn't make a close inspection of the door to see why the outer coat of paint slid off so easily, exposing a hideous base coat of mud-colored paint underneath. And because Nixon didn't make that inspection, he didn't discover that some previous tenant, years ago, had coated the mud-colored paint with a wax to which no other paint would adhere."

"I am extremely tired, my dear."

"For that reason, Nixon didn't have to decide whether he was faced with a crisis that was challenging his manhood. Freed of the obligation to weigh that possibility, Nixon didn't tell himself that the door-paint situation was more than simply a door-paint situation and had to be met with every ounce of strength and resolution he could muster."

"Rub it in all you like, Clara, but I want no subtle attacks on the President."

* * *

"And therefore, Nixon did not start to remove the hideous base coat of mud-colored paint. This saved him from the time-consuming chore of assembling steel wool, paint-eating chemical liquids that erode the hands, metal scrapers, step ladders, rags, trash baskets, rubber gloves, plastic floor coverings and old work clothes."

"Clara, I think a dollop of that *paint-removing acid just* went down my shoe."

"Not having assembled all these materials, of course, Nixon didn't begin attacking the mud-colored base paint, didn't learn of its stubborn resistance and, therefore, did not develop an iron determination to remove every last trace of this fantastically adhesive paint to prove that he was a better man than the paint was."

* * *

"Just get to the point, will you, Clara, and tell me what Nixon did do."

"Nixon, when he came out of his bedroom one morning and noticed several chipped spots on the bedroom door simply said, 'Pat, the paint on that door needs touching up. It reminds me of one or two blemishes on my image that need a little polishing.'"

"Clara, I think that acid has removed my third toe."

Elie Wiesel—The Jewish Superstar

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK (NYT).—When Elie Wiesel is asked what he does, he is likely to recall his childhood in Sighet, a small town in the Carpathian Mountains of Hungary.

"I used to go to the synagogue every Sabbath and listen to the maggidim," he said. "They were wandering storytellers who used to go from one village to another. They were the link between villages, the witnesses from one culture to another."

Mr. Wiesel tells stories about the Jewish past in his novels, from lecture platforms and in the classroom—and he tells them well. So well, in fact, that the 44-year-old survivor of two Nazi concentration camps has become not only a major force in American letters but also something of a spiritual phenomenon among Jews of all ages.

His annual lectures at the 92d Street Y in New York are sold out months in advance and attract listeners ranging from seminary presidents and agnostic literary critics to young Jewish radicals.

Mr. Wiesel has become a virtual symbol of those who survived the Nazi extermination of 6 million Jews at a time when this tragedy is becoming a major theme of Jewish life and literature. He was also one of the first writers in the West to call attention to the plight of the Jews in the Soviet Union and his personal odyssey, including his recent marriage and the birth of a son, is seen by many as a symbol of the possibility for hope among Jews today.

Young Jews hail him as an example of Jewish "authenticity," while Establishment organizations compete to give him their awards and have him move their audiences.

"No major Jewish organization feels it has arrived until it has had Elie Wiesel address a meeting," said Rabbi Wolfe Kelman of the Rabbinical Assembly.

Some people have accused Mr. Wiesel of "exploiting" his identification with the holocaust for personal gain, yet no one does this publicly. Even his detractors acknowledge that he remains that rarity in Jewish culture, a charismatic figure without a beard.

"He is the closest thing we have in the Jewish community to a superstar," said Rabbi Eugene Borowitz, editor of a semimonthly journal of opinion called Sh'ma.

Eliezer Wiessel was born into a devout Hasidic family in 1928. At 15, along with 15,000 other Jews of Sighet, he was transported to Auschwitz and later to Buchenwald. He and two older sisters were the only members of his family to survive.

After liberation he found his way to France, where he studied at the Sorbonne, and later went to Israel and the United States, where he became a citizen in 1963. He worked as a political correspondent and critic for Israeli papers and for The Jewish Daily Forward before turning his energies to novels.

Mr. Wiesel came out of the concentration camps with a mission to act as a spiritual archivist of the holocaust—to tell the story of what happened to 6 million Jews in such a way that the world would not forget.

His first novel, "Night," published in 1958, was a thinly veiled autobiographical account of his own experience in the camps, including watching his father die. It raised the question of whether it was still possible to believe in God. It also started the author's personal struggle with hopelessness that has dominated most of his works.

The next few novels, all of them written in French, were elaborations on the first part of what he described as his "pilgrimage to the past."

"*We do not create,*" he said recently in an interview at his West Side apartment. "We re-create."

All of the novels deal with some aspect of the question of how to be a Jew—or even affirm life at all—with the knowledge that the holocaust has taken place.

Though working through the medium of the novel, Mr. Wiesel retained his journalistic instinct for events that were important to Jews. It was his sense of the stirrings of young Soviet Jews that led him to visit the Soviet Union in 1965 and to report on them in "The Jews of Silence;" and he jumped onto a plane to Israel the moment the six-day war broke out in 1967.



The New York Times.

Elie Wiesel—authenticity with charisma.

Why has the novelist found responsive chords in virtually every element of the Jewish community? The most common reply is that he comes across as "authentic," that he has managed to blend his person and his ideas into a single, charismatic presence.

The charisma begins with his appearance. In "Gates of the Forest" he described one of the protagonists as possessing "a sharply defined, handsome, tormented face, a pointed chin and a melancholy smile. His eyes, two firebrands, which sear the flesh and pierce the skin of being. They gaze upon you; you will never be the same."

It was a self-portrait.

Mr. Wiesel's soft voice and stark clothing give an air of controlled theatricality to his public lectures. As a result, Mr. Wiesel's talks become spiritual events for many of his listeners.

One effect of Mr. Wiesel on middle-aged Jews has been to stir a feeling of guilt, either for surviving when other members of their families perished or for not doing enough to stop the holocaust before it was too late.

Some Jews have suggested that giving Mr. Wiesel honorary degrees and large speaking fees has become a ritualistic way of handling such feelings, almost an act of atonement. Others disagree.

Some Jewish leaders have accused Mr. Wiesel of going beyond the bounds of good taste in building a career on the interpretation of the holocaust. "He has cheapened the memory of the 6 million martyrs," said one prominent rabbi, who did not want his name mentioned. "Many survivors would prefer silence to overstatement."

In 1969, Mr. Wiesel married Marion Ester Rose in the ancient Rambam Synagogue in Jerusalem. They have a 7-month-old son, Shlomo Elisha. Mrs. Wiesel, who was born in Vienna and translates her husband's works into English, also has a 12-year-old daughter, Jennifer, from a previous marriage.

Mr. Wiesel acknowledges that his own life is, in a sense, the *sort of allegory he writes about in others. He noted, for instance,* that 15 years ago he would not have been emotionally capable of marrying, much less of bringing a child into the world. "Until the age of 40 I really wasn't ready to do anything," he said.

Speaking of his infant son, he continued: "When he was born I felt very sorry for him. I felt sorry for him coming into this ugly, *difficult, horrible* world. Now I still feel sympathy, but naturally the urge is much stronger than before to try to do what we can to make it a little better. Because he is here, we try."

PEOPLE: *Police Put Damper on Rio's Mardi Gras*

Police in Rio de Janeiro have come up with a long list of no-nos for Mardi Gras revelers next month (March 3-6), viz:

- no bikinis or tight bathing suits
- no clerical or military-like costumes
- no sambas in tunnels
- no throwing plastic confetti
- no drinking outdoors from any container made of glass
- no masks in public
- no costumes glorifying homosexuality or other "human vices and defects."

Officials say that most of this year's restrictions are for safety's sake. Nonetheless it looks as if what was once the wildest public party in South America will be rather tame this year. There's even a curfew: 4 a.m. for dancers.

* * *

Crown Princess Sonja, 35, of Norway expects her second child toward the end of July, the Norwegian royal palace announced Wednesday. Sonja married Crown Prince Harald, heir to the Norwegian throne, in August, 1968, and gave birth to her first child, Princess Maertha Louise, in September, 1971.

* * *

French pop idol **Johnny Halliday** faces arrest if he sets foot in Belgium. He failed to answer allegations that he removed his trousers and exposed himself during a public concert. An examining magistrate issued a warrant in Liège because neither Halliday nor his lawyer had appeared by the deadline on Wednesday to answer the charges. Halliday is also alleged to have kicked a police security guard at a concert in Liège on Dec. 21.

No formal charges have been preferred yet and the examining magistrate is still looking at the evidence. Halliday's French lawyer said in Paris last month that the singer had removed his shirt and not his trousers during the performance.

* * *

RETIRING: **Simonetta Colonna di Cesaro** (known in the fashion world as Simonetta) to an ashrama in the Himalayas. She has turned over the use of her name and label to Françoise Letellier of Paris. ANNULLED: **Jose Luis de Villalonga's** marriage to **Ursula Douque Dietrich**. His book, "Gold Gotha," took the Beautiful People apart and made the best seller lists last year. Villalonga and Miss Dietrich were married in Cuernavaca, Mexico, just over a year ago. In her petition to a Paris court, Miss Dietrich, who is Austrian born, declared that Villalonga was still married to Mrs. Scott Ellis, an English citizen, at the time of the Cuernavaca ceremony. The court apparently agreed with her and the marriage is no more as of yesterday.

* * *

SAILING: **Susan Agnew**, daughter of U.S. Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, on a 10-month tour of duty along Brazil's northeastern coast with the SS Hope, a privately financed hospital ship. She will be an assistant to the ship's director of audio-visual education, a spokesman said.

* * *

Rosemary Daulton, 20, of Dublin has just become the first woman to hold a British merchant seaman's certificate. It took her nine months, working aboard the 13,000-ton Olsen cruiseliner Blenheim to qualify. In another nine months, she will automatically become an able bodied seaman.

Although she had always wanted to go to sea, no one would give her a chance—she tried photography, learned to fly a plane. Then, two years ago Miss Daulton signed on with the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company as a cook. Her first ship, the Talee Trader, sank off southwest England on Dec. 19, 1971, and she spent a day with the rest of the crew riding out 40-foot waves in a lifeboat. The captain, Norman Bain, was impressed with her courage. So was the Olsen line. That was enough to get her out of the galley and aboard the Blenheim.

* * *

Mac the collie didn't bite Diedre Bailey. She walked into his teeth. That was the verdict of a court in Hove, England, Wednesday. Mac's owner, Donald Lambert, was accused of failing to keep a dangerous dog under control when Mrs. Bailey discovered blood on her leg after bumping into Mac in a shop. Lambert explained that Mac has a weight problem. "He's too fat and walks around with his mouth open. People sometimes bruise against his exposed teeth. She done it myself." The case was dismissed.

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ALDOR AMERICAN has all types of flats to let. Neuilly, too. 272-03-80.
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MAIDA VALE, close Westend. Attractive double bedroom, lounge/dining, etc. Fully furnished 3-6 months let. Rent: £125 monthly. Phone: after 7 p.m.: (01) 935 4643.

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ITALY

ITALY, LEVANTO, LIGURIA. Beautiful furnished penthouse overlooking sea. Four bedrooms, two baths, two receptions, kitchen, large terrace facing sea. April, £160; May, £150; June, £200; Sept., £200. Simmonds "Brasi de", Shoethanger Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts., U.K. Telephone: Hemel Hempstead 53883.

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ALGARVE Cottage to let Feb.-May only. Sleeps 6. Also apartments for 2 at all periods: large pool. Write: H. Issler, S. Barbara de Nexe.

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

PARC DES PRINCES (near Bois): Owner sells, in elegant building, apartment, exceptional surroundings. Living + bedroom, equipped kitchen, bath, terrace on same level with private garden, sunny, very calm. 2-6 p.m., Fri./Sat., 5 Rue Marcel-Loyau (Boulogne).

FRENCH PROVINCES

VIENNE: 20 kms. Chatellerault, partly restored seventeenth century farm house with one hectare land, water, electricity, 5 rooms habitable. Write: Raundgreen, St. Christophe, 86230, Saint Gervais, Trois Clochers, France.

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LUXURY TOWN HOUSE for sale. Two minutes walk from American School in London. Situated in a private cobbled courtyard with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 30-ft. reception room, large kitchen/dining-room, garage, central heating. All fittings, carpets, curtains, etc., were installed within the last 6 months. $130,000. Phone: London 01-634 2338.

ITALY

ROME
Calme, silence, mais en ville! A vendre joli rez-de-chaussée, 4 1/2 pièces 110 m2. Prix: $50,000. Box No. 10,347, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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U.S.A.

NEW YORK CITY (107 E. 73 St.) Elegant converted townhouse, 6 floor-through luxury apartments. Contact: R. Solomon, Sulzberger-Rolfe Inc., 654 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021. (212) 838-3000.

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

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